

MacLachlan

Up Close and Personal

Interview

**with Stealth Cruise,
MX Missile and a
Mystery Guest**

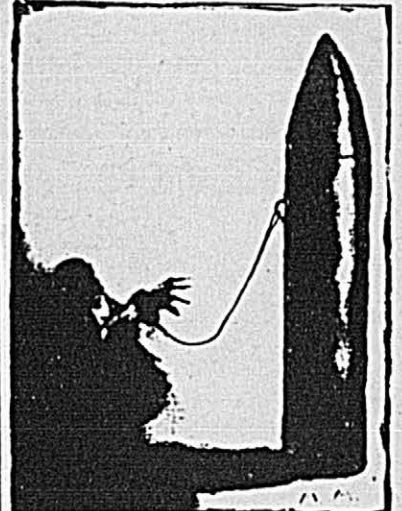
Life style

Un-People

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**Ray-gun and
Bombdole**



War and Children



Space Weapons



**And other arms
race fun**

The McGill Daily's Disarmament Issue

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LOST — A pair of eyeglasses in a brown case. Left in Leacock 132 on Monday afternoon, October 22. If you have them, please call 288-0597.

LOST — Microcassette recorder on Thursday, Oct. 25, at noon in S1/3 (Bio 303A). Model: Panasonic RN-007. Reward offered, please call 392-4821.

LOST: KITTEN. Black and brown tabby, 2 months, Milton Aylmer area. If found or have information leading to her whereabouts please call 286-9923. Reward.

374 — PERSONAL

At the Blood Drive on Wed. they sent you away to eat donuts. That night at the Alley you left before I could get to know your altruism and curly blonde hair — so call me at 286-8210

Are you a real man? Come sing in Chorus of McGill Savoy Society's production of Ruddygore! (Prestige! Great for C.V.!) Rehearsals: Mondays, 19:00, union 302.

DEAR CANADA, I had nothing to do with the appointment of cast members to the Red & White Revue; after all, my hands are tied. John Turner.

Person wanted to share flight to Israel end of November. Once there could stay together or split up. Phone anytime: 843-7976.

please turn to page 17

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Space Weapons

The US defence department is breeding a new kind of astronaut to fight a coming war in space.

US defense chiefs believe that, "in the next 25 years contests in space are not only possible but inevitable"; according to Spaceflight Directory, a military yearbook which is considered authoritative in the US defense establishment.

In Ronald Reagan's famous March 1983 "Star Wars" speech, the construction of a warfighting capability in space was christened a patriotic ideal:

"What if the free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant US retaliation to deter a Soviet attack; that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they could reach our own soil or that of our allies."

Reagan has already sanctioned the development of space based anti-satellite weaponry. Space-based sensors provide early warning of ballistic missile attack. Their destruction

renders one side completely blind, deaf and mute, waiting to be hit.

The deployment of this anti-satellite system would violate the 1972 Anti-ballistic missile treaty and the 1967 Outer space treaty which bans all nuclear weapons in space.

These treaties were signed because defensive weapons might encourage a superpower to launch a first strike without the threat of terrible retaliation. The theory is that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can be confident of adequately defending itself, so neither will be tempted to initiate a nuclear war.

There are three current proposals for anti-satellite weapons, two of them are for systems with lasers. Laser beams travel at the speed of light and will have several chances to hit their target.

The cost of one armed satellite is estimated at \$300 billion.

by Catherine Bainbridge

Canadian astronaut Mark Garneau is blindfolded and tumbling around in the space shuttle Challenger. His mission is to throw up in space.

Miles below him in Ontario, Spar Aerospace is developing an infra-red surveillance system to track and "kill" Soviet missiles, thanks to a \$90 million grant from the US and Canadian Defense departments.

Mark's don't really have any scientific value. His tests were already completed by a US space shuttle crew last year. The Canadian astronaut was redundant. At Mark's official Canadian welcoming party, Space Administration officials were not greeting a scientist. They were welcoming a walking, talking advertising scheme for the Canadian military space industry.

There are more than 55 Canadian companies directly involved in the space business. These industries grew tenfold from 1972-82 and are expected to double their revenues in the next 5 years. (Globe and Mail, April 23, 1984)

The best known company is Spar Aerospace, famous for the \$110 million Canadarm, and its expertise in the design and construction of space satellites. Satellites alone brought in \$100 million to Spar last year.

Canadian Marconi of Montreal is building terminals for US NAVSTAR Global Positioning System. This military space complex will consist of 24 satellites (8 are now deployed). They will guide American missiles in a counterforce strike to within 30 metres of their Soviet targets.

NATO uses satellites for reconnaissance, strategic targeting, and military control and command. President Reagan

has already put in motion an anti-satellite weaponry programme and is currently spending \$500 million on anti-ballistic missile research.

The Financial Post (April 4, 1981) listed 10 Canadian firms



vying for these major US space war contracts. Among them are Spar Aerospace, Bell Northern Research, Boeing of Canada, Northern Telecom, Donald Detweiler and Associates, and Canadian Aeronautics.

The space technology which Canada designs and builds is part of the recent manoeuvre to undermine the basis of deterrence policy. The accuracy offered by space weapons means the end to US fear of Soviet massive retaliation — the basis of deterrent strategy since the 1950's.

Canadian space industries have gone so far as to get together and set up an office in California to better co-ordinate and present their biddings for

US defense contracts.

We are going to be part of any space war scenario. Canada is driving to raise itself from the status of a primary exporter by developing and producing front-line technology that can compete on the high-tech international markets of the 1980's. Space technology is one of our chosen routes. Canada has become internationally accepted as an authority on communications and satellite technology.

The Canadian government has helped. Of the 7 Canadian Department of Defense research labs, 3 engage in space weapons research. Further, the second largest item on the government's communications budget is military satellite research and development.

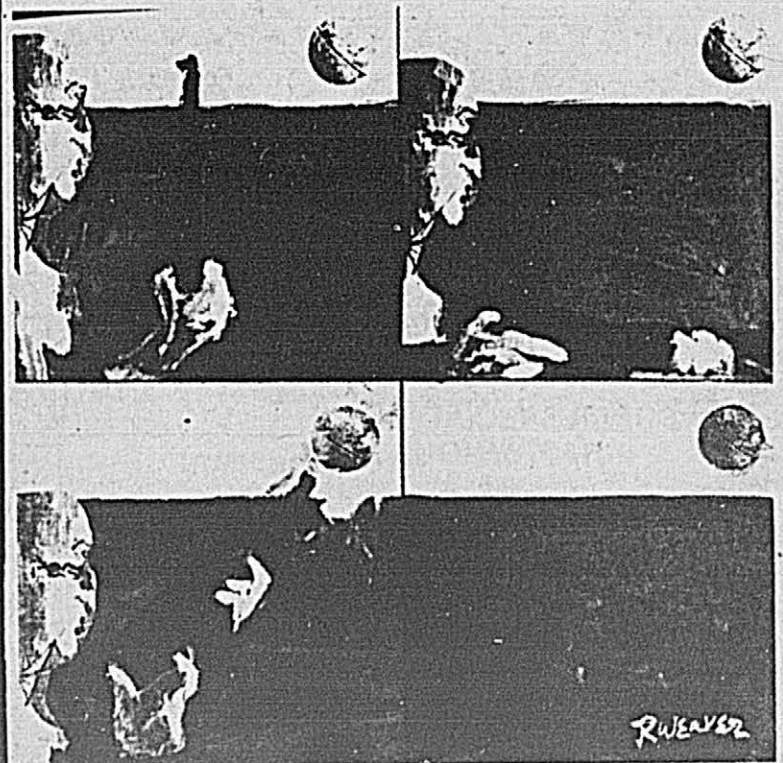
A few years ago the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) was silently changed to the North American Aerospace Defense Command. No one seemed to care.

Issue co-ordinated by Collin McKay, Albert Nerenberg and Melinda Wittstock

Un-People

This McGill Daily disarmament issue is devoted to trying to make links between the various ideologies of militarism and new developments in the arms race. In turn we try to understand the effect the arms race has on individual human beings, particularly children.

Because it is so often ignored, many of the articles in this issue deal with Canada's key role in the escalating militarization of the planet. Calling the issue Un-People's magazine is an attempt to call attention to the greatest danger which threatens us — our dehumanization.



NEWSNEWSNEWSNEWSNEWSNEWS

MacLachlan defends military research

by Mark Smith
Peace is nice.

This was something all the speakers at Tuesday night's panel discussion on "The role of the University in the Quest for Peace" agreed on.

But, on the question of military research here at McGill, Dean of Graduate Studies Gordon MacLachlan found himself to be in disagreement with representatives from McGill Employees for Nuclear Disarmament (MEND), Project

Ploughshares and the McGill Study Group for Peace and Disarmament.

MacLachlan, also Vice-Principal Research, downplayed the significance of militarily funded research at the university.

"We don't need that money. It is a tiny percentage," he said, "We could abandon it tomorrow morning and it wouldn't matter."

Dr. Eric Shragge, the MEND representative, responded, "I

don't think anyone has said that we are being over-run by military research. It's just that we have no real policy to control it right now.

"And we're left with the feeling it has not been taken seriously," he added.

Shragge referred to a MEND proposal for the formation of a committee to screen military-funded research.

The proposal, which was sent to MacLachlan in June of this year, has not yet produced any

response from the administration.

"If the Dean says it's not significant (military research at McGill), then fine, why don't we stop it?" said Shragge.

MacLachlan said military organisations don't do weapons research at universities anyway because researchers must publish their results.

"They'd be crazy to come to us," he said.

Shragge replied the Dean had a misconception of how weapons are developed today.

"Scientists can be doing research all over the country for the Department of National Defense (DND) and not see the whole picture," he said.

The Dean said forming an "ethics committee" of this nature would be difficult because there are no established conventions like those used to monitor human or animal experimentation. He did not know if any other university had this sort of ethics committee.

Montréal welcomes military plant

by Allan Feldman

Montréal City Council approved a by-law last Monday night that will allow Paramax Electronics Ltd to build a plant in Montréal's Royalmount Industrial Park to design and test guidance systems for Canadian navy patrol frigates.

The by-law was opposed by the opposition Montréal Citizens Movement (MCM), which claimed that the Paramax facility will hinder economic development, and that safety concerns had not been properly addressed.

Councillor Marvin Rotrand (MCM-Snowdon) said that restrictions imposed on other industries in the area will deter further investment in the Park. He also said that there has been no planning for what will happen with the site after 1992, when the current testing contract runs out.

Rotrand also questioned the safety of the plant, charging that the concerns of local residents regarding radiation emissions from the Paramax facility had not been answered. Rotrand added that the heavy security proposed for the

Paramax plant casts doubt on the nature of the company's work.

"When people are told that Paramax will be surrounded by an 8-foot high iron and barbed wire fence, and a guard box in front, they have a right to be concerned," he said.



From left to right: MacLachlan, Chris Ferguson, and Eric Shragge

DAILY PHOTO/OWEN EGAN

Rotrand attacked the lack of public consultation on the Paramax plan, charging that the public has been left in the dark. Municipal Action Group (MAG) Councillor Sam Berliner (Victoria) also attacked the lack of consultation and debate over the issue, saying that after a meeting with a director of Paramax, a group of residents in the district "had more information (about the facility) than all you councillors," adding that the issue had grown "completely out of hand" because of the lack of information. Reprinted from the Link

He admitted, however, "It wouldn't upset me at all if that (the formation of an ethics committee) was the end result."

MacLachlan also replied to a member of the audience who asked about the two professors in Mechanical Engineering, Dr. Knystautas and Dr. Lee, presently working on Fuel Air Explosives for the DND.

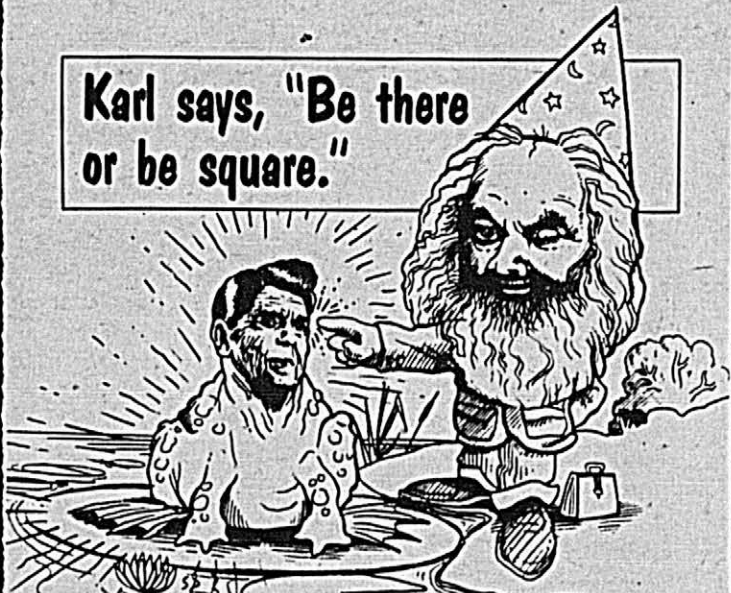
"Those two scientists are passionately interested in explosions" he said.

But when asked about the apparent lack of concern the professors had for the social consequences of their work, MacLachlan said, "I think that was a foolish statement they made. I think they should be intensely aware of the social implications."

Dr. Jim Tully of the McGill Study Group and Kim Anderson and Colin McKay of Project Ploughshares were also panel members in the discussion. It was moderated by Chris Ferguson of Chaplaincy Services and attracted an audience of about 20.

HALLOWEEN PARTY

Karl says, "Be there or be square."



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Un-People

Birds of a feather hawk together

Ray-gun or Bombdale for President

by Steve Watts
and Melinda Wittstock

"Reagan's presidency reminds me of the story about the unkindest last will and testament ever written. As he lay dying, a wealthy man made secret plans to have the beams under his top floor study sawed through. When his relatives filed in to hear his will read, the floor collapsed and they all fell through to share his fate."

Deirdre English,
Mother Jones,
a U.S. newsmagazine

If Ronald Reagan is re-elected, which is extremely likely according to all the polls, the chances of a nuclear war may be as high as the likelihood that Reagan will die in office.

It's no coincidence that many believe the possibility of a nuclear war is greater with Reagan in a second term of office than with the alternative — Walter Mondale.

Put on your coats the world is getting colder

During the last four years of Reagan, the cold war has gotten distinctly colder.

A president who jokes about blowing the Soviet Union off the map — "We begin bombing in five minutes"; vows he will not let any country go communist "on my watch"; declares he will "relegate communism to the dustbin of history;" and calmly talks of "winning" a "limited" nuclear war, sends shivers down many a spine.

Disturbing rhetoric aside, Ronald Reagan has conducted the largest peace-time military build-up in terms of real spending in American history. And he's requesting \$305 billion more for military expenditure in 1985. That would be an increase of \$46.8 billion on last year, according to **Ronald Reagan's Reign of Error**, a book by Mark Green and Gail MacColl.

The alternative?

It is a common perception to many that Mondale would be less likely to start a nuclear war than Reagan. One thing in Mondale's favour: He is not Ronald Reagan.

The latest U.S. election poll deems Reagan will win at least 48 out of 50 states. Reagan is the future. But the dim and cold future Reagan represents might not be that much different if Mondale were to be elected President.

The similarities between both can-

difference between them in terms of the arms race or interventionism.

According to American journalist Alexander Cockburn, "They keep saying that the best reason to vote for Walter Mondale is Ronald Reagan. But since Mondale filed to change his name and political identity to Reagan halfway through September, this argument doesn't quite carry the weight that it once did."

Randall attributes Mondale's newfound hawkish stance to the political climate in the United States. "It is difficult for any American political leader to divorce him or herself from the ideological pattern present since the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution," he says. As well, Randall adds, Americans, since 1941, relate military spending with economic prosperity.

For this reason, says Randall, the Democrats cannot win the election unless they win the support of the right and centre-right. Mondale has to support a strong defense policy to have any chance of election.

Who can win the best hawk competition?
Reagan has a winning formula right now, so Mondale's only choice is to show he can be a hawk too. And he does.

In the Democrat's latest T.V. ad, Mondale pretends he's General MacArthur. As he inspects military bases in the Philippines and tours U.S. aircraft carriers, the voice over drones: "An army veteran, a solid leader, Mondale's defense plan calls for real growth in military spending, combat readiness..."

Mondale wants defense spending hikes held at three to four per cent per year after inflation. Reagan is seeking 13 per cent defense spending increase after inflation and will seek another double-digit hike in 1986, according to U.S. News and World Report.

Reagan claims, "there's nothing more important in the world today" than "peace." But Reagan's priorities become clearer in an interview with U.S. News and World Report:

"I've said many times that if it came to a choice between reducing defense spending or not reducing the deficit, I would have to come down on the side of defense spending."

Asked whether arms control would take precedence over cutting the deficit in an interview with the same magazine, Mondale said: "If we don't get a better control of those weapons and they go off, there will be no future for anybody."

Like Reagan, Mondale speaks of the "peaceful resolution of the arms control problem" being "the most important issue of our times." At least Mondale deems the arms race to be a "problem." Reagan, however, sells the

very 'marketable' idea of peace.

Although Mondale has said there would be no "winners" of any nuclear war; has vowed to scrap the MX missile and the B-1 bomber; and negotiate with the Soviets within six months of taking office, he is hardly a dove.

Mondale refuses to support a "no first use" policy on nuclear weapons. He refuses to consider the withdrawal of military forces from Europe, claiming America needs "a stronger conventional deterrent," and refuses to consider the removal of cruise missiles from Europe.

Mondale is willing to suspend deployment of Pershing II missiles temporarily (it would take four years to deploy them

jectives in Nicaragua, they just disagree on the means that should be used to achieve the same end.

As well, says Noumoff, "it is more likely the U.S. will demonstrate a more bellicose and overtly interventionist posture under Reagan."

With Mondale, he says, U.S. foreign policy will shift away from military intervention to a more covert economic and political intervention. And, emphasizes Noumoff, the ends will be the same; only the methods will differ.

No real alternative

The chances of nuclear war if Mondale is president may be only minutely diminished, but he's not going to be elected anyway. The tragedy is not that



anyway) to get the Soviets to negotiate, only if, "they assure me that, in return for delaying deployment of the Pershings — but not our cruise missiles — they would bring down the number of SS-20s."

Mondale's plan is similar to Reagan's: Cruise and Pershing in Europe unless the Soviets dismantle their SS-20s in Eastern Europe.

Mondale wants a "temporary" test ban on anti-satellite and space weapons, and if the Soviets reciprocate, he will then push for a treaty ban on such weapons. Reagan wants to go ahead with his Star Wars plan, calling it a "worthwhile" and "marvelous thing."

Mondale says the test ban could save "maybe a half a trillion dollars" which "we could use to strengthen our readiness for conventional combat."

But even if the U.S. had more conventional weapons, it would firstly increase the likelihood of a direct conflict between both superpowers, and secondly, any conventional conflict could easily escalate into a nuclear war. NATO's policy of "flexible response" allows the use of nuclear weapons against a conventional attack.

Although Walter Mondale says he'd cut off American aid to the contras in Nicaragua and stop CIA covert activities there within six months of his election, he is no less interventionist than Reagan. Mondale agreed with the U.S. invasion of Grenada and supports Reagan's policy in El Salvador.

According to Political Science Professor Noumoff, both the Democrats and the Republicans have the same ob-

Ronald Reagan is going to be chosen by the American people over Walter Mondale.

The real tragedy is that no candidate supporting disarmament in the United States could ever get elected. No presidential candidate can hope for success without corporate backing. And, what corporation is going to support a candidate favouring disarmament when corporations pull in billion dollar profits from the arms race? General Electric is not your average toaster company.

We have no real alternative to Ronald Reagan.

The election of Reagan to a second term is dangerous. Reagan will never have to face voters again. And, as Professor Randall says, Reagan will be more "inclined to go in the direction of his natural instincts."

Judging from the last four years, these "instincts" might not help to ensure the survival of the human species.

Reagan describing his last four years in office:

"I turn back to your ancient prophets in the Old Testament and the signs foretelling Armageddon and I find myself wondering if we're the generation that's going to see that come about... they certainly describe the times we're going through." Thanks, Ron.

If that's the way Reagan thinks, will we see this "prophecy" come true in the next four years? Can we survive Reagan?

Gary Panter, an American artist sums it up: "One day you're walking along fine, when all of a sudden you're cooked and fall over dead. Some future."

"One day you're walking along fine, when all of a sudden you're cooked and fall over dead. Some future."

didates in terms of defense policy are becoming more striking than the differences.

Reagan Envy

It isn't easy to compete with Ronald 'we begin bombing in five minutes' Reagan, but Walter Mondale is certainly giving it his best shot.

Ronald Reagan he is not, but according to McGill American History Professor Randall, "One has to be very careful not to over-emphasize the difference in their positions. They've grown very close together."

Judging from both candidate's pre-election rhetoric, there really isn't much

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PRO

CONFRONTATION

CON

Canada should stay in NATO

Under the current circumstances, Canada should remain in NATO.

Conditions do not exist whereby Canada's withdrawal would lead to any relaxation of superpower tensions. In fact, such a move would almost certainly have the opposite effect. Within the longstanding antagonistic logic of the two world powers, Canada's exit from the NATO alliance might well spark within Soviet leadership the same alarming hints of opportunism and adventurism that appeared in certain elements of the American establishment during the recent 'Polish crisis'. Moreover, there is no reason to believe that the US would not respond exactly as the USSR did when a neighbouring ally appeared to 'drift': with increased paranoia, and yet a further descent into the dangerous posturing and sabre-rattling superpowers emit when they suspect, even slightly, that the opponent detects 'weakness' or 'lack of will' in them. Canada's abrupt fracturing of the fundamental precepts of Western and North American security would, in fact, grossly magnify the con-

siderable obstacles to any significant reduction in US - USSR tension. The superpowers do not require their respective satellites' permission or assistance for their arsenals to destroy our world. Yet they appear to draw a certain security from our presence - we are the physical and psychological safety barriers which lessen their shared paranoia of each other's motives and strategies. H-bombs and seething insecurity make for a pretty dangerous combination.

Canada has to do a great deal more than it has until now to encourage any kind of helpful East - West dialogue. The fine sounds of the Trudeau 'peace initiative' must be backed up with concrete action, if we are to have any justification in presuming ourselves as a potential peacemaker. Canada should refuse to test the cruise missile, on the basis that it does not constitute a fundamental part of our NATO commitment and violates what *should* be a firm 'no nukes' Canadian military policy, here and in Western Europe. Canada must distance itself from the inflammatory anti-Soviet foreign

policy lines of Reagan and Thatcher. But our most effective contribution does not even involve the two superpowers directly; Canada's best role, given its geographical and political position, is to act as a 'bridge' to similarly placed Eastern European nations. Not only do we share the problem of superpower hegemony but we provide the best opportunity for gradually and systematically reducing bipolar tension. To argue, as do proponents of Canada's withdrawal from NATO, that we should seek to abruptly opt out of this bipolar arrangement altogether, is to display a shocking insensitivity to the effects of such a fundamental destabilization. It is true that change and upheaval can be a source of profound liberation in our lives, but we are allowed the luxury of failing as we exercise our whims, and growing stronger from these failures, learning from them. In this sense, there is very little that is human about the arms race. For the first time, all of us on this planet have a vested interest in maintaining a certain level of stability and security.

Shawn Goldwater

Canada should drop out of NATO

To suggest Canada can play a moderating role in NATO is to ignore the nature of the Alliance and the principles which have guided it since its inception.

NATO, far from having a defensive character, has always had aggressive intentions which no minor partner would be allowed to moderate. As far back as 1948, U.S. National Security Council memorandum No. 7 declared the defeat of the Soviet Union was of vital importance for the security of the United States, and that this objective could not be attained by defensive policies. For this reason, the document argued, the U.S. had to assume the leadership in the establishment of a world-wide counter-offensive against the Soviet Union.

It was no surprise, then, when the Dropshot Plan was drawn up for NATO by the American army in 1949. It was a scenario for dropping on the Soviet Union 300 atom bombs and 20,000 tons of conventional high explosives in a pre-emptive strike to be followed by the invasion of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries by 250 NATO divisions. This plan was not implemented, as American scientist Anthony Brown has testified, because in 1949-50, the U.S. Air Force was not yet in a position to deliver a blow from which the Soviet

Union could not recover.

Undeterred, NATO strategy still aims at gaining a military advantage over the Soviet Union which would enable it to impose its will on the Warsaw Pact nations. George F. Kennan, a noted American diplomat, has admitted that "a concept of NATO's purpose might be called the cultivation of military strength as a background for an eventual political settlement on our terms and without the necessity of compromise."

If anyone thinks that things have changed from the Cold War Fifties, it must be remembered that only last week, with the support of only Great Britain and West Germany, the U.S. induced NATO to adopt a new military strategy, called **Follow On Force Attack**, whose basic battle plan calls for pre-emptive conventional attacks deep within the Warsaw Pact.

Furthermore, it is naive to assume the U.S. would allow any attempt to moderate NATO policies. From its beginning, the Alliance has been kept subservient to U.S. strategic interests. At the Sept. 1950 Council meeting, at the insistence of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, it was arranged the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe would always be an American.

The concept of a permanent NATO force integrated into a

single centralized command under the military direction of the United States was fully in place by the Korean War, during which all military and political decisions were made by the United States through the American general who was the NATO "Supreme Allied Commander".

Since then, according to U.S. law and practice, it is an American general who holds this position and exercises operational ground control over all NATO member forces, and theatres. NATO, through the Supreme Commander, is also directly responsible to the American President.

Thus, as a Rand Corporation study for the U.S. Air Force puts it, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe "can make a decision, no matter how strongly opposed to it may be his subordinates on the staff or the nations from which they come."

Considering the context of American predominance built into the structure of NATO, then, Canada and other small member nations are powerless to moderate any U.S. NATO policies. Our only hope for an independent or truly moderating role in international politics lies in withdrawing from NATO.

by Colin McKay
and Daron Westman

The evolution of nuclear strategy

Have we really evolved?

by Theodora Welch

History shows time and again that those who prepare for war eventually fight it. American nuclear strategy has evolved from the unthinkable to the thinkable. What a thought.

The initial race for atomic weapons was born out of fear for Hitler's Germany during World War II. The Allied forces were suffering enormous losses and the pressure was mounting to end the war. So the American's embarked on a massive research and development project to acquire an atomic weapon.

Letters written by Albert Einstein to then President Roosevelt stressed that "extremely powerful bombs of a new type may be constructed" by Germany. It was suspected, and later confirmed, that Germany was in fact not making such a bomb.

Yet the Manhattan Project, which had authority over U.S. atomic R&D, continued with an inflated urgency.

On August 6th and 9th, 1945, the United States dropped two atomic weapons on Japan destroying Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Dropping the bomb on Japan was not so much the closing act of WW II as it was the beginning of an extremely chilly Cold War with Russia.

After the war, the U.S. became the military and economic leader of the world. The economies of all other industrialized nations had been ravaged. And, the Americans had a monopoly on atomic weapons.

Atomic "Diplomacy"

President Truman's "atomic diplomacy" was tailor-made for American 'security' requirements. With newfound American paranoia about the "Soviet threat" and increasing domestic pressure to channel money into the fledgling nuclear arms industry, U.S. policy makers viewed their nuclear monopoly as an ideal alternative to both various conventional weaknesses and a high inflation rate.

The United States had not developed an effective ground force for limited conventional purposes. A dependency on nuclear weapons was cost-effective.

During the Eisenhower administration, the doctrine of "massive retaliation" was thought to be the most efficient and effective deterrent to Soviet aggression and would provide 'a desired international environment', read, an American way-of-life for the world.

In the face of such a nuclear threat, the Soviet Union continued a massive buildup of their land-based missile system.

Soviet reaction to American nuclear strategy led to the eventual "balance of terror" in the mid-1950's.

The world became MAD

Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) was the military jargon which evolved to compensate for increasing Soviet capabilities. This deterrent strategy was based on the capability of both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to inflict a level of damage equivalent to the destructive power of about 400 thermonuclear warheads, even when retaliating after a surprise first strike.

Soviets had invested heavily in land-based missiles, while the U.S. developed the Triad (land based missiles, aircraft, and submarines).

U.S. technology had made possible their diversification, while the U.S.S.R. remained behind in this new techno-triad.

The U.S. was relying on its nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBM) to provide the keystone of deterrence. These invulnerable submarines were seen as their second strike capability although they could also be used as first strike weapons. In the event of an attack on U.S. land-based missiles, this ensured that the U.S. could still inflict a devastating retaliatory attack.

The focus on its SSBM fleet gave the Americans a particular advantage. Their nuclear submarines, based at Holy Loch in Scotland at Guam in the Pacific, enabled the U.S. subs to be constantly within firing range of the Soviet Union.

The U.S.'s invulnerable submarines ensured the Americans could negotiate from a "position of strength."

To believe in MAD is to fear a mutual catastrophe — the critical element in "keeping the peace" between the superpowers.

Continued arms buildups have always been called for by the Americans when mythical "bomber gaps," "missile gaps," and "windows of vulnerability" are perceived.

Americans can't count

President Kennedy, claiming in 1961 the Americans were behind in the race, embarked on one of the largest peace-time military build-ups in history. Reagan shows that history repeats itself.

Civil defense and Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM) systems were then seen by the Americans to be destabilizing, because if effective nuclear war would be survivable, MAD theory would be useless. Undeclared populations with not-too-accurate weapons targeted at them made the MAD concept comprehensible.

So the more we build, the safer we are: A justification of spiralling arms procurements in the name of keeping nuclear war unthinkable.

Despite much support for the dependence on mutual suicide to keep the peace, the U.S. continued to develop new systems with more accuracy, and higher 'kill-probability' — essentially counterforce strategy (military targets). These types of targets and force posture reflect a first strike intention.

Nuclear flexibility

During the Kennedy administration, massive retaliation was replaced by the doctrine of "flexible response."

This posture was to enable the U.S. to respond effectively with any level of force, conventional, tactical then strategic to an adversarial challenge. MAD left the U.S. with too narrow a range of options. It had the potential to turn even a small conflict into an East-West nuclear showdown.

Atomic impotence

The main objective of the U.S. then and now is to contain or prevent the "spread of communism" in

any area of the globe.

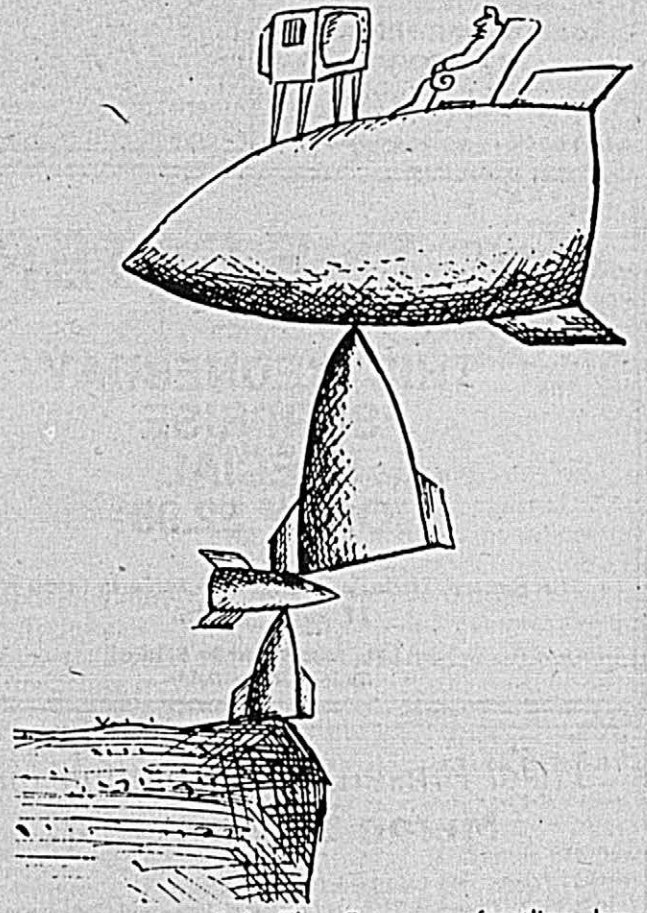
Flexible response, in addition to second strike counterforce, was, and still is, being pursued.

The "flexible" capability would be a non-nuclear alternative to perceived aggression, while the second strike counterforce would give the Americans a rational use of atomic weapons.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) relies on flexible response as a deterrent to Soviet aggression by turning Europe into the frontline of defence.

This means the NATO could provide forces to meet any aggression at any level deemed appropriate while confronting the enemy with the threat of escalation to all-out nuclear war.

The Americans traded-off conventional strength for a technological and nuclear advantage in the name of



'common security'. The European frontline has shortened the ladder of escalation considerably.

The nuclear 'theatre' of the absurd

During the Nixon administration, the U.S. developed the capability to engage in a controlled or limited nuclear war. They now could attack hard targets (military targets) as well as soft targets (cities).

President Carter formally approved the limited nuclear war-fighting options in 1980. And Reagan is armed and ready.

This "countervailing strategy" is primarily associated with first strike capability, pre-emptive war, protracted war, and limited war — all supposedly enhancing a more 'enduring' deterrent.

Second strike counterforce and flexible response evolved into a war-fighting posture that gave more credibility to strong deterrence, while also increasing the ability to defend should deterrence fail.

MAD goes NUTS

Nuclear Use Theorists (NUTS) say the ability to fight and win a nuclear war will lessen the possibilities of a nuclear war actually taking place.

Bonzo think nuke war fun

Colin Gray, an arms control advisor to President Reagan, stated the Pentagon's stance clearly in an article entitled "Victory is Possible."

A combination of counterforce offensive targeting, civil defence, anti-ballistic missiles, and air defence systems "should hold U.S. casualties down to a level compatible with national survival and recovery," so the report claims.

The US Council on Foreign Relations reveals the extent of nuclearism, "If over time, the need of governments to field expensive deterrent forces is not appreciated by citizens, popular support for the maintenance of forces could fade — and governments might feel themselves compelled to provide for deterrence without the consent of the governed."...All for the preservation of democracy.



To Americans, "safety would be the sturdy child of terror," as Winston Churchill once said.

Strategic military bases were set up in Spain, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, to name a few, to facilitate U.S. atomic diplomacy.

In response to the American threat, the U.S.S.R. increased the size of its Red Army to a point where it could march across Europe.

And the arms race began

In 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its first nuclear weapon. No longer in sole possession of the lethal bombs, the Americans maintained a monopoly on the means to deliver them until 1955.

As such now or never is the time for the multi-tendencied (yet progressive and socialist) peace movement to educate and mobilize around all the systemic aspects in the struggle for not only a more peaceful society, but fundamentally more equal and democratic society: nationally and internationally. The answer is simple — if Mulroney, Turner and Broadbent say that an abrogation of any of our military agreements with the U.S. is an abrogation of all our agreements with the U.S., then fine. The result, though the process will be a struggle, will be the society of our potential.

For the man within

by Mark Taylor

Are you a frustrated student, bored with the babbling of bookish professors? Sick of a drab social life? Of being ignored by women? Do some people bug you, really bug you? Then call...

"TOP RISK ACTION GROUP, for hire by individuals, organisations, and governments. Rescue, property recovery, or just plain getting even. Outside the U.S. only. No reds as sponsors."

Or perhaps you need a new image. Hardened, realistic, a man who knows enough to believe the world isn't nice

But maybe you're more sedate, professional, relaxed...you just want to buy a jet fighter, an exocet missile, or simply replenish your supply of hand held rocket launchers.

All this is possible in the super-reality, tough talk technology world of the military magazines in stock at your local news agency or dépanneur.

There are trade magazines concerned with arms and complex weapons systems, as well as mercenary magazines and survivalist publications. You'll find all you need in the way of men and materials to build a small army, equip an invasion force, or just outfit yourself for a weekend adventure.

This is Estebán...



... he could make your next Latin American business trip very exciting.

Estebán is a terrorist. He doesn't like *yanqui* businessmen. He has colleagues all over the third world. They don't like you either.

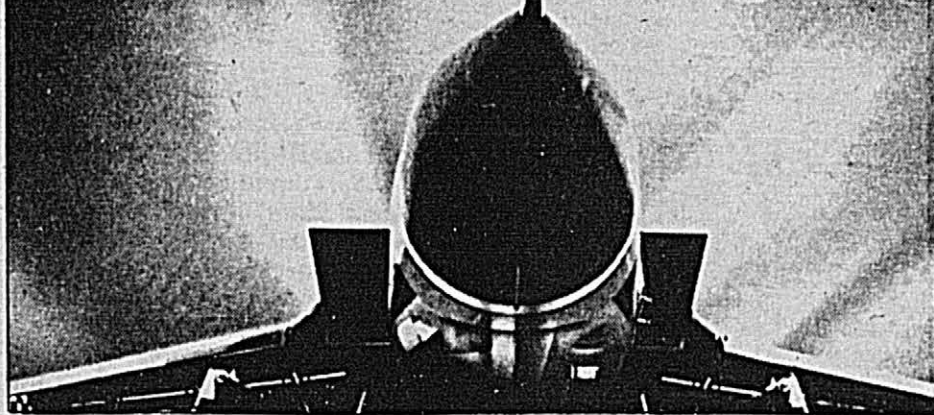
You probably won't encounter him. But if you do, the difference between living and dying might be your Silent Partner body armor. For \$123.85—the price of a business lunch some places—you can own a light, comfortable and very discreet T-shirt style body armor unit that will stop even a .45.

Given the price, you can certainly afford to take along a Silent Partner.

Given Estebán, can you afford not to?

SILENT PARTNER
Body armor you can't afford to be without

The secret of success: fast positioning



Magazines such as *Soldier of Fortune*, *Defence and Armament*, *NATO's Sixteen Countries*, *ARMES*, *Survive* and *La Guerre Aujourd'hui* surfaced in the same decade-old magazine explosion that brought us the likes of *Forbes* (a business magazine) *Byte* (one of many computer magazines) and *Cat Fancy* (a publication about cats) or *US*.

In the last few years the military magazines have abandoned their traditional ghettos (the back of the rack) moving forwards to occupy crucial positions ahead of the *Weightlifting*, *Sports* and *Fashion*, even eclipsing *Time* and *Newsweek*.

One of the newest of these publications is the french language *L'Encyclopedie des Armes*, which appeared last month in star locations at most dépanneurs around Montréal. It has just released its third issue, this one dealing with nuclear weapons and their corresponding delivery systems. Unlike the major trade magazines of this genre (i.e. *Defence and Armament*) it is not concerned with advertising but rather giving its readers a glimpse of the exciting world of military technology.

Although fairly thorough in its description of weapons systems around the world, dealing with China as well as the US and the Soviet Union, and straightforward in its language, its diagrams make brilliant cartoonish distortions of the effects of exploding missiles — White fire encircled by clouds of black smoke tower over the target. We see no burning flesh, only beauty.

Military Technology, *Nato's Sixteen Nations*, and *Naval Forces* are all published by an organisation called the Monch Publishing Group. Monch is part of a holding company of Krupp Armaments who hold a virtual monopoly on the West German armaments industry. *Military Technology* published a special "Canada Close up" issue last year, spotlighting the burgeoning Canadian arms industry.

In the most recent *Soldier of Fortune*

magazine you can read about the new mercenary movie "the Terminator", learn how the Geneva Convention affects mercs, or send away for "Nuke the Bastards" bumper stickers and "Viet Cong Hunting Club" T-shirts. Even *Military Technology* and the French *Defence and Armament* also portray modern warfare as a neat-keen world of high tech excitement, yet this picture is painted mostly in advertisements. the features are calculating and sober.

IT'S YOUR RIGHT TO OWN THIS ALBUM!



14 original country music songs about your guns... • Thank You Smith & Wesson • Gun Totin' Woman • America Was Born With A Gun In Her Hand • and 11 more.

ORDER THE AMERICAN GUN ALBUM TODAY (Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery)
It Makes A Great Gift

In both cases, this kind of representation deems a weapon effective in relation to its ability to "kill" a tank or similar target.

"Apilas light military anti-tank weapon can destroy all tanks now in service...Apilas: the death of a tank." People are, of course, never mentioned in relation to the target.

On a much more individual level are the survival and mercenary magazines. In this month's *Survival Guide* you can pick up such "life skills" as making your own moccasins, spinning your own wool, and handling your own 9mm Browning Hi-power handgun.



more interesting are the first hand account articles from El Salvador, South Africa, Afghanistan and Nicaragua. Descriptions of patrols, forays into "enemy" territory (i.e. contra raids into Nicaragua), and firefights are quite romantic and generously complemented by a lack of knowledge of the different peoples in these regions, except where military aspects are concerned. "Alla-hu akbar (God is great), the battle cry of Islam... has preceded many an ambush in Afghanistan, a centuries old trigger of terror that has made thousands of English — and more recently Russian — hearts miss a thump."

The trade magazines, of course, are not concerned with people at all, except as they pertain to the proper function of various weapons. They are a key element in the information network of the military-industrial complex and their editorial views reflect this business orientation. When criticising this or that government's military their conclusion is usually that more weapons are needed to correct the problem — this helps create business — but never is the basis of that business questioned.

The mercenary magazines are much more interested in justifying the militarist lifestyle they depict. *Soldier of Fortune's* latest editorial depicts its namesake either as an "idealist" willing to lay his life on the line or an "adventure junkie" who would rather face a "life or death challenge" than punch a time clock to make a living.

Neither the trade magazines nor the mercenary magazines consider the moral implications of, in the former case, a business, the ultimate purpose of which is to manufacture weapons of destruction, or a lifestyle in which the "adventurer" becomes a potential killer and an "idealist" becomes someone who intends to lay everybody's life "on the line". Morality is defined only by power; be it economic or military. As is sex. Many of the magazine ads pawn their products by pressing them against the warm flesh of half naked women.

Rarely do these magazines ever examine their role as disseminators of militarism. Increasingly they have become more readily available; *L'Encyclopedie des Armes* is found in prominent places in most dépanneurs, as are *Eagle* and *Gung-Ho* (two merc mags). *Armes* has sold out of its last two issues. With their lifestyle type advertising and professional, glossy look these military magazines have been made more attractive to a wider segment of the population.

The *Soldier of Fortune* man is no stranger to danger. As Sergeant Richard Krizen writes: "When my balls descended from my throat, I turned to the trainees crouched by the ammo tarp and asked, 'Still bored?'"

I expected no answer, and none was given."

NUKESPEAK

NUKESPEAK

By Fiona Nichols,
Melinda Wittstock, and
Anna Asimakopulos

- DO YOU THINK THERE IS GOING TO BE A NUCLEAR WAR IN YOUR LIFETIME?
- IF SO, WHY? IF NOT, WHY NOT?
- IF SO, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?
- WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT?
- CAN ANYTHING BE DONE ABOUT IT?

"No. The U.S. and USSR will wise up and come to a solution. They don't want to totally annihilate each other — they're not that stupid.

We should keep pushing: demonstrations, petitions, getting the government involved. It's up to everyone to push and get the governments going.

The two superpowers should agree to stop making bombs — it's a power thing. They should start gradually reducing weapons.

It can and it will be done! Sooner or later."

Matt Farfan
U2, PolSci

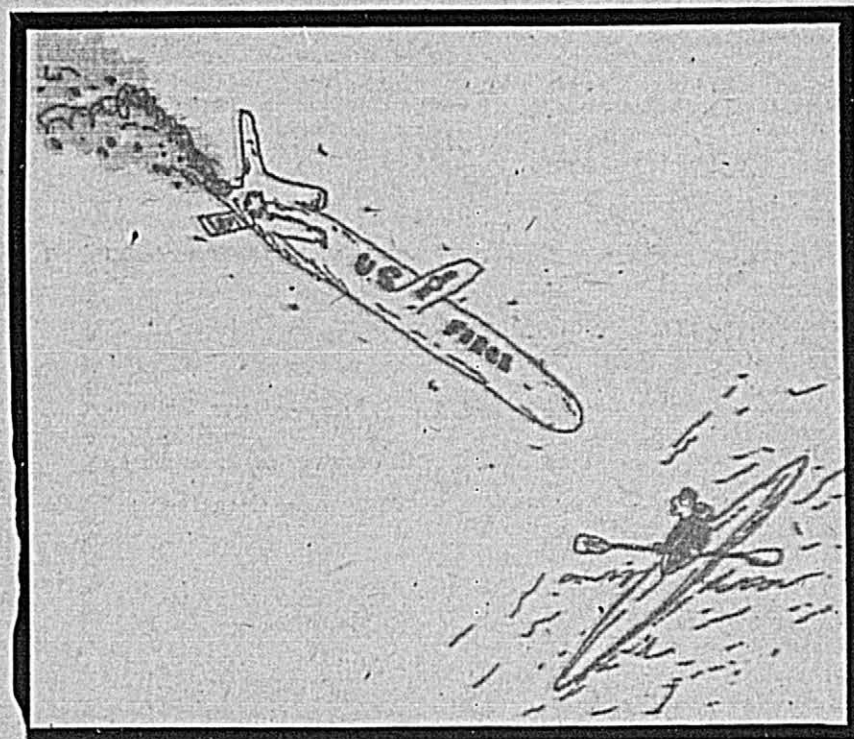
"I hate to think about it. I hope not, though I'm not very optimistic. It will start with some big mistake, not actual strategy. Computer error or something.

I go to peace marches, keep myself informed, get involved.

I guess I have a utopian view — unilateral disarmament is the only way.

Given what human nature is, I guess not. One can only hope."

Lise Favreau
U2 English



"Not in my lifetime. People will start changing. The other side is just the same as us — it's senseless.

I talk to people. It's all resulted out of fear — if we can understand each other's fear, something will come out of it. The first thing people do when they're scared is get defensive.

Through education, talking to people — everyone should have an opinion and understand the issue better, including the Russian side.

People are going to realize the threat and work together to prevent it. Once people start understanding more they'll be more constructive."

Chantal Domingos
U3/4 Social Work,
visiting student

"Yes and no. I'm undecided. To think that there will be (a nuclear war) is defeatist. You've got to be positive in the face of such an armageddon-type situation.

I should be aware of the certain issues and developments happening in the world and in nuclear development.

There should be an absolute freeze on any type of nuclear weapons production. I say 'should' and not 'could' because it's impossible.

Yes it can be done, but will it be done?"

John Askwith
U2, Soviet Studies

"I don't know. If it does happen, it'll be because of mistrust in negotiations and communications — or a mistake like a computer mistake.

Political demonstrations. If the government remains unconvinced and ignores the people's decisions, overthrow it! A nuclear freeze and a gradual reduction of nuclear weapons, though economic interests make this difficult.

Change the government. For example, the Reagan administration. They're the ones who decide.

Victor Siroiska
U3 Engineering

"I'm unsure. If there is a nuclear war, I don't think it'll be the US or USSR. It'll be someone like Khaddafi, or a computer error.

Idealistically, I believe in peace marches, etc. There must be something, I guess you have to hope.

A nuclear freeze, and a gradual reduction of nuclear weapons, though economic interests make this difficult."

Oh yeah!

Natasha Mukherjee
U2, Math

"Maybe yes. The possibilities are there. If the arms build-up continues as it is between both superpowers, at the end, it'll only be a test on who will beat who first.

Protests and petitions must continue, the public opinion must be aroused, and educating more people is important too. Right wing people have to be lobbied and politicians pressured.

If the group gets larger and larger, then there is a possibility of success."

Emilio Tammaro
U2, Arts

An intimate interview with

by Albert Nerenberg

It was with great pleasure that I undertook to interview three very special guests. I must admit, at the beginning I was slightly nervous. But the Stealth Cruise Missile, the MX missile, and yet untried and mysterious Laser Space Systems calmed my initial apprehension and I was able to enjoy myself and be enlightened at the same time.



Daily: I don't know where to begin. Maybe I should just ask you what you think of the current political situation in the United States. In your opinion, who will win the American election?

Stealth Cruise: You mean does Mondale have a hope in Hell?

Daily: Oh sure talk about that.

Stealth Cruise: My personal opinion is that Mondale is far too dull. He looks like a machine. The American people would never vote a machine into office.

MX Missile: At least not one with such bland features.

Daily: I'm wondering. A lot of people say that both of you are part of the same, I mean Cruise and MX, part of the same integrated defence strategy. But you're both so different. I mean Cruise, you're so much smaller than MX, and so much slower, yet I understand in flight you're completely undetectable. So you don't show up on radar even. What I want to know is how you two work together?

Stealth Cruise: That's a pretty big question. Let me answer this as clearly as possible. One thing you have to remember is that basically we're very much the same.

MX Missile: I'm not saying I'm sure I can do it. But if I can then I hit hard targets, you know other missile silos, and soft targets like Leningrad. I can do that by myself.

Stealth Cruise: I call him the "Big if." He can do anything, finish the whole job himself, but all of it depends on "if".

MX Missile: I'll be calling you collect from Leningrad.

Stealth Cruise: You wish.

Daily: But what about you Cruise what makes you so sure you can do it.

Stealth Cruise: Listen. Radar doesn't concern me. Speed doesn't concern me. I'm effectively invisible. I go anytime and I go from anywhere, from water, from planes, from trucks. I could stand in your closet.

Daily: You mean you're unverifiable?

Stealth Cruise Missile: Completely. That's the point. Nobody knows where I am. Nobody knows when I'm coming. Nobody knows until I arrive on their doorstep. Knock knock.

Daily: What's that?

MX Missile: He was just illustrating his point.

My heart was beating in my head. My knees touched the floor. I looked up and saw the cruise missile upright.

MX Missile: What he's trying to say that he'd have his shit together if somebody didn't keep getting in the way.

Daily: In your opinion MX, Stealth Cruise doesn't have his shit together?

MX Missile: I never said that. I said that Cruise doesn't really know what he can do and he's blaming it on somebody else.

Daily: And you know what you can do?

MX Missile: Yes.

Daily: What can you do?

MX Missile: Well, I launch into space directed at my target. I re-enter the atmosphere. I break up into several independent warheads. And they target themselves.

Stealth Cruise: If you don't get blown out of the sky first.

MX Missile: Look Cruise, I move so fast, I go from launch to target in the time it takes to go to the bathroom. Not to mention the fact Laser Space System will soon be clearing the sky ahead of me.

Laser Space System Weaponry: Don't mention it.

MX Missile: Sorry.

Daily: But MX, Cruise does have a point. The last decade of Soviet technological innovation is just for making sure you never hit your target.

Daily: Oh?

I'm wondering. What are you're opinions of the men you work with?

Stealth Cruise: I've never met any of them.

MX Missile: Me neither.

Daily: I see. What about you Laser Space Systems. How do you feel about your work?

Laser Space Systems: Well first of all I don't know if I completely agree with my colleagues on the election. I believe a lot more of it is left to chance. Anything can happen. And Mondale isn't a machine. I know machines.

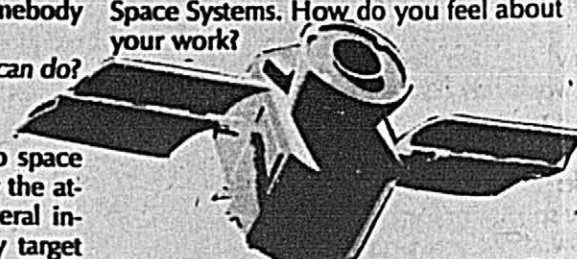
Daily: But what about your work? Do you look forward to it?

(Pause)

MX Missile: Not a very good question.

Daily: What do you mean?

Stealth Cruise Laser Space Systems is the new "Excalibur" system. That means he only works once and he doesn't blow anything up.



th important missiles

Space Systems: Except myself. You see I work by detonating a nuclear explosion which supplies energy for the laser to shoot down missiles.

Dh I'm sorry. I didn't realize.

Space Systems: Don't worry. I'm part of a larger system. A screen which bars Missiles as they t over.

Missiles just like the MX?

Space Systems: Except they're I guarantee I can stop any

But what about Mutually Assured destruction? Soviet destruction isn't anymore. Isn't your simple an aggressive act.

Space Systems: Look. I shatter the logic of the arms race. My ex-creates new rules. Whoever me, makes the rules.

What if the Soviets decide to their own laser space systems?

Space Systems: Well then the race is just moved upward. Its same game. It's just played on level.

But what's the game?

Space Systems: It's same: Try to move ough to destroy the without retaliation. now with lasers it's differently.

What's the pace?

Space Systems: under the speed of

I wonder if I could decisions slightly ne speed of light...

s. This sort of a delicate

. What do you the Peace move- they put pictures of rywhere.

Cruise: Actually I'm ttered.

ile: Me too. It's ex-

Cruise: Occasional- nnoying. I've seen me where I look aked compared to ng else. That makes uncomfortable. It's nography. I don't

How do you feel e work the Peace nt is doing?

ile: It's nice. It's good to me spirit. I'm for peace.

How about you Cruise?

Cruise: I think It's nice.

Dh. Just a moment.

er Space system was preparing to

Space System: I have to be ere soon.

Just one last question. What do nk of all the hoopla about you g all the major war treaties.

Space System: I'm not concerned e social implications. I'm a piece nology.

How will we avoid a conflict?

Space System: Look at it this way. I'm up there I neutralize

everything. I decide what satellites live and which missiles stay on course. There's a small chance that in a space conflict I might not turn out to be superior. But there's no point in me thinking that way.

Daily: But what about a balance of terror keeping us from using our weapons. What about a rationally controlled escalation which accompanies improvements in technology.

Laser Space Weapon: What about the meaning of life Bozo-head? I'm sorry, I have to leave.

Daily: I don't think I understand.

Cruise: Don't worry about it.

Daily: Why?

MX Missile: He said don't worry about it.

Cruise: Why don't you blow me.

Daily: What?

MX Missile: He means get down on your knees and give him a blow job. Blow his exhaust tube.

Daily: What?

Cruise: Suck my exhaust tube.

Daily: No.

MX Missile: Why don't you get on your knees.

Cruise: Do it.

I didn't even think. I hesitated. Then I felt my legs slowly bending. I felt dizzy. My heart was beating in my head. My knees touched the cold floor. I looked up and saw the Cruise Missile upright.

I lowered my head and moved my face towards the metal tube which extended from the missile. I put my mouth around it. I felt a tingling. I began to suck.

"Yes, but it won't be pre-meditated. It'll be a computer error if its going to happen in the next few years too, before computer technology advances.

Nothing. Technology gives us the power to destroy the world, so disarmament won't prevent it. We're better off working at peace than disarmament.

The U.S. and USSR should control for errors, such as computer errors, so that they won't happen."

Lamer Francis
U2, Law

"No, I don't think that the power to destroy the human race is in the hands of men. There is a power in the universe greater than them to decide this."

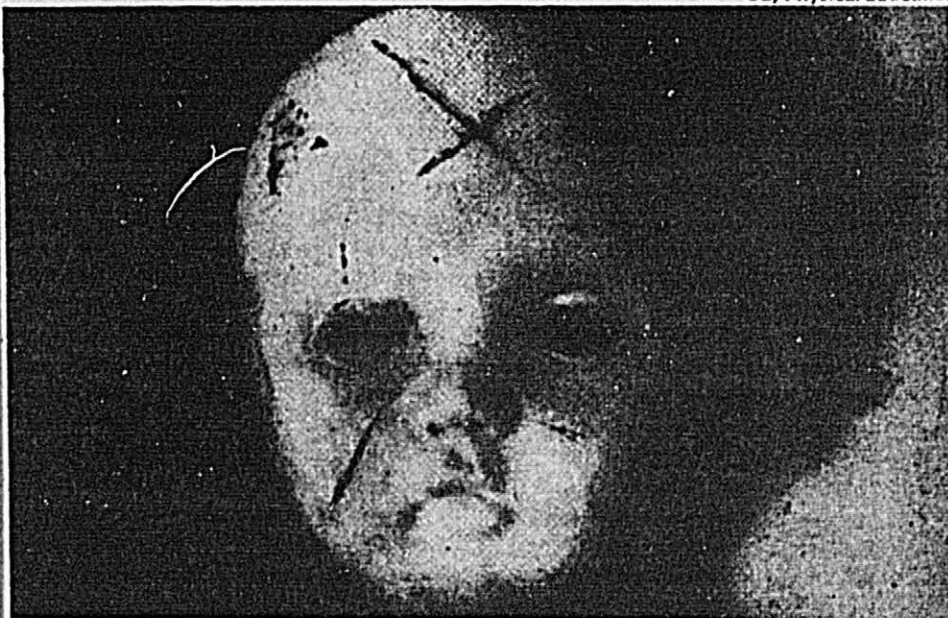
Ruth Thomas
U3, B.Sc.

"No. I don't think anyone's ready for a war right away.

There's nothing I can personally do. I have no clout or say.

They should work more towards disarmament. No, nothing can be done, but groups should keep trying anyway."

Marla Ossof
U2, Physical Education



"No. But if I were going to justify my answer, I'd have to say yes. It's hard to deny it's moving in that direction, but I don't think it's going to happen. I say that cause it's partially a defense mechanism. If you do think there's going to be a nuclear war, then what's the point of life?"

Phil Zelazo
U1, Arts

"Most likely. There's lots of talk about disarmament, but no action.

I join peace movement demonstrations, educate myself through films, etc.

The U.S. and Russia should stop turning their backs on each other and come to a compromise agreement.

Yes, if those at the top would listen to the people."

Bella Petawabano
U2, Social Work

"I hope not. If a war is prevented it'll be because survival instincts will overcome aggression. People will come to their senses. If there is a war it'll be because people are irrational, short-sighted and illogical. Bergman help me!

Within communications I can aid in facilitating people to realize exactly how serious things are because people really don't. I can attend demonstrations and support anti-nuke groups and keep myself educated on the issue.

Films like *If You Love This Planet*, the *Daily's* Disarmament Issue, and Project Ploughshares etc. all help educate the public. Grassroots-level consciousness raising can change things politically.

The threat will never be completely dismantled — the goods are here forever. We can't go back in time. We have to forever be on tiptoe. We need a complete change of social and political structure."

Paul Weil-Brenner
U2, Communications

Campuspeak

by Janet Droge

Last summer, Project Ploughshares, a McGill disarmament group, conducted a survey of 451 undergraduates in a variety of faculties at McGill, to determine the level of knowledge of issues which affect the arms race.

Questions covered four major categories: 1) historical events, 2) theoretical issues, 3) technical issues, 4) current events. Opinions on nuclear issues and the arms race were also surveyed, and demographic data was collected.

An example of a historical question is:

Do you agree with the following statement?
"An atomic bomb has been dropped on a population." If yes, how many times

- a) No, it has never been dropped.
- b) Yes, it has been dropped once.
- c) Yes, it has been dropped twice.
- d) Yes, it has been dropped three times.
- e) Don't know.

Results of the survey were alarming. 25.3% of the students answered the above question incorrectly.

31.8% of the students were unable to define the cruise missile when given the following choice of answers:

- a) a system to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight.
- b) A missile which follows a pre-determined path when thrust is terminated.
- c) A small, highly maneuverable, low-flying pilotless aircraft equipped with accurate guidance systems which periodically adjust the flight path.
- d) Don't know.

76.8% of the students answered the following question incorrectly.

Which of the following countries is not scheduled to receive cruise or Pershing missiles within the next 2 years?

- a) Italy
- b) West Germany
- c) Great Britain
- d) Don't know

95.9% of the students were not aware of the percentage of the world's GNP which was spent on the military in the 1970s. 72.8% could not correctly identify areas in which Canada participated in the arms industry. 66.6% of the students did not know the difference between a strategic and tactical weapon, and 45.3% were unable to identify whether the USA, the USSR, China or France has made more technological innovations in the arms race.

When questioned about nuclear research at McGill, 65.9% were unable to correctly identify sources of funds for military research while 35.4% did not know which departments conducted military research. This is particularly disturbing, in light of last year's referendum concerning the banning of military research at McGill. That referendum was overwhelmingly defeated.

74% of the students thought there will never be a nuclear war.

Results from many questions which were considered very simple, such whether a bomb has been dropped on a population, indicate that many students are unaware of the simple realities of the arms race.

All answers to the excerpts from the survey are (C).

Cold War legitimizes Insanity

by Laurent Debrun

We have for a long time faced the awesome probability of global destruction. Now, we have a lengthy list of mass extermination techniques to choose from. It is this state of legitimized insanity that worries psychologists.

Our level of acceptance of weaponry is raised with each step of the arms race. Machine guns now seem humane, when compared to nerve gases, hydrogen bombs and laser weaponry.

Many psychologists say we are being massively alienated from our humanity. This process takes many forms, and one is the way we conceive our enemy. Sorbonne professor Vincent Klineberg says:

"People come to believe that the enemy is not human in the same sense that we are...We therefore have no need to treat them as if they were like us or to be concerned with what they might be suffering."

In other words we are racists, and all those who differ from us are less than human.

An era of nationalism

An exaggerated nationalism forbids us from objectively conceptualising our

relations with other states: i.e. We are right and they are wrong. According to Klineberg we view our behaviour as always just and noble when we do it, immoral and devil inspired when somebody else does it. Klineberg feels that this form of ethnocentric perception is at the root of all conflicts.

Klineberg also claims we are witnessing an outburst of nationalism precisely at a moment in history when nationalistic attitudes should be considered anachronistic and lethal.

This contradiction affects our mental stability, people believe in their country but often become very pessimistic about their personal future. This is translated by a sensible decrease in people's future time perspective, expressed by feelings of rootlessness and of not being part of their environment. It results in a lack of sense of identity and general

uncertainty.

"I die therefore I am"

Lisa Schwartz, a Boston psychiatrist, claims the arms race has contributed significantly to youth suicides. Many young people consider themselves "strategic targets" for nuclear weapons. Suicide appears to offer young people an option to control their destiny again.

I kill myself therefore I am.

Not everyone agrees with Schwartz. A prominent American psychologist says that many childhood disorders related to fear of nuclear weapons are caused by pacifistic parents terrifying their children unnecessarily.

Jerry Falwell, the renowned evangelist, is certain that nuclear

apocalypse is imminent as "predicted" in the bible. Avoiding nuclear war is avoiding Jesus.

Whatever makes people more insecure at the same time creates a good climate for the more extreme forms of nationalism, now becoming apparent in Western democracies. One only has to witness the upcoming U.S. election to see that this process is easily as contradictory and fear-based as Ronald Reagan's mind. These nationalistic attitudes allow leaders to build up frightening military arsenals in the name of 'peace', which instead increase our feelings of uncertainty and insecurity. So the cycle continues. And the whole circle moves forward.

Psychology of dehumanization

by Stephen Berkowitz

The nuclear bomb does not exist only in silos and submarines. It exists in people's minds. Adults may be able to rationalize their fears; children cannot.

In a series of studies Robert Jay Lifton, professor of psychiatry at the Yale School of Medicine, has described psychological reactions to the nuclear arms race. These include denial, suppression, repression, and numbing. The result is either resignation or renewed fundamentalism, the latter characterized by adherence to simplistic truths and all-or-nothing dogma.

But arms-race-associated anxiety is not just an adult problem.

In separate studies John E. Mack of the Harvard Medical School and Milton Schwebel of Rutgers found the nuclear threat has a serious psychological impact on children and teenagers.

Schwebel suggests the nuclear threat

One 16-year-old boy said, "No one has the right to choose whether an entire generation gets to grow up or not. What could possibly be more simple? No one has that right."

The Boston Globe conducted a study in 1981 which asked both children and teenagers in the Boston area about their feelings on the nuclear threat.

Many were asked: "What is the place of the nuclear threat in your life? Do you think about it at all?" One boy responded: "Very real. It worries and angers me. Yes, it's there, often subconsciously." Another said: "It's a growing spot lodged deep in my body."

Karen, 12, told the interviewer: "I used to have nightmares when I lived in Mexico as a second grader, but not about mushroom clouds, but about a huge cannonball the size of the earth, and I would see black, and it would smash everything. I had that nightmare

"I had nightmares of the bomb slowly floating towards me. I could feel my blood spurting all over the place, but now its better knowing it will all be so fast. I feel scared but relieved at the same time. It's like having cancer and at last being told that you have it."

Catherine, aged 12

causes increased family disruption, drug abuse and heightened loneliness, as well as a decline in the quality of behavior and scholastic performance in school.

Both made extensive use of interviews with children and teenagers. What comes through in the interviews is a sense of powerlessness, a transience in life, and also an anger at the arrogance of adults who have put them in this situation.

many times."

Catherine, also 12; said: "I had nightmares of the bomb slowly floating toward me. I would feel my blood spurting all over the place, but now its better knowing it will all be so fast. I feel scared but relieved at the same time. It's like having a cancer and at last being told that you have it."

Children have responded to their fears in several ways.

One response is to look for immediate

gratification. Cindy, 14, said: "It's terrifying to think the world may not be here in half an hour, but I'm still going to live for now."

A second kind of reaction kids have to the weight of nuclear anxiety is a macho illusion of power. "We're not in that much danger," this point of view goes, "we're smart enough to get them before they get us."

The narcissistic response is the third: "Why should I care if it happens only in California?"

The final form of reaction to the nuclear threat is what some students refer to as nervousness, tension, and pressure. It seems to have the most impact on mental condition.

One high school senior, commented on the world of the future:

"I don't look forward to the future. We're all antsy these days. There's too much tension, too much hassle. I hope there will be a lot less unhappiness in the future. Many people will be more caring, but not until we have a great upheaval. There's so much more tension now from the uncertainty in the

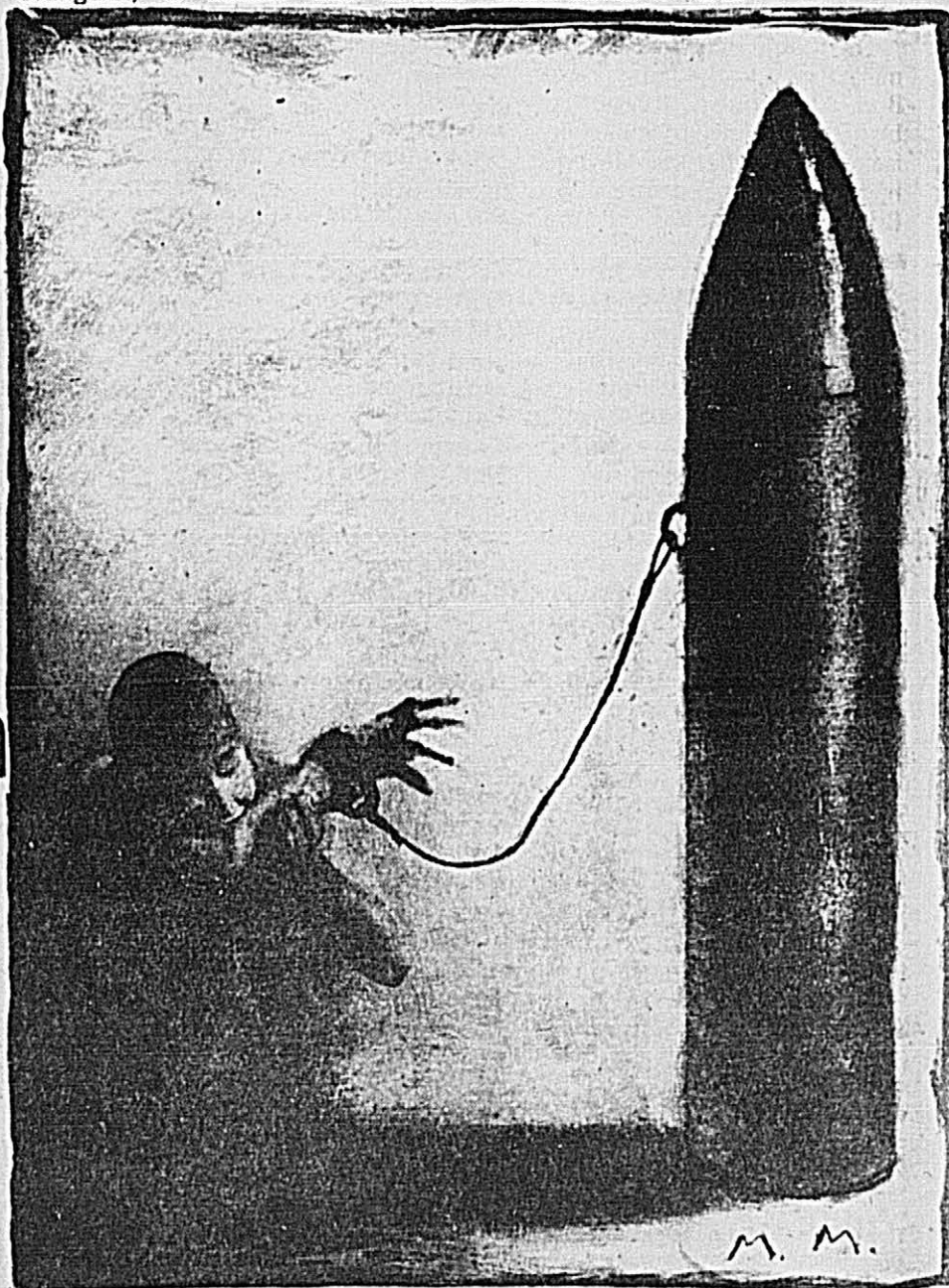
world, maybe if there were no threats of war people would have friendlier interactions."

In a separate study, Sibylle K. Escalona, of Albert Einstein School of Medicine, found results that confirm the work of Schwebel and Mack.

Escalona found that growing up in a social environment that tolerates and ignores the risk of total destruction tends to foster behavior that leads to cynical resignation.

Growing up fully aware there may be no future and seeing the inability of the adult world to combat the threat, can render the next generation paralyzed to avert catastrophe.

According to Escalona, children's development is affected by their perception of the present and the future. To the extent the present tells children that passive and evasive withdrawal is maturity, fear and belligerence toward other nations is realistic, and learning to avoid a host of social evils both large and small is part of growing up — to that extent the effects of the nuclear peril also affects the development of children.



Arriving in the nuclear age

by Robert Costain

Tom Wolfe's book, *The Right Stuff*, meant as an exposé of the flashy, yet vapid facade of the U.S. space program, is an analysis of how the Cold War had intruded into American society.

More recently, the film of the same name, paradoxically, both trumpeted and satired the 'gung-ho', competitive American attitude which characterized the space-race and now characterizes the arms race.

The space-race was a metaphor for the arms race. Both superpowers struggled to be first in the race to go higher, faster, and farther than anyone had ever gone before. *The Right Stuff* laughs at the

ludicrousness of this competitiveness while at the same time tries to avoid insulting its American audience, for whom the competitive 'spirit' is an important part of life.

Because of this *The Right Stuff* partially succeeds. One generally leaves the film feeling either it is ingenious satire, or it is American propaganda. One is hard-pressed to see the balance between the two. The satire is probably most evident to non-Americans, who can see American attitudes, especially towards 'foreigners', parodied so expertly and can identify with it.

Though mildly satirical, *The Right Stuff* does not offer a very telling exposé on the deadly,

more sinister nature of the space race. The characters joke about riding at the head of huge missiles, but the movie does not tell the audience how close to the truth these jokes are.

Of course, for a movie like *The Right Stuff* to cover these aspects of the space race would make for a very ponderous, proselytizing film. Instead, both book and film concentrate on the backroom politicking which accompanied the space race, and the miniscule role the astronauts actually played.

In one scene of the film, an

will on page 19

...european theatre

continued from page 16

be given any sort of psychological pacifier, not when their homes are in danger of becoming the last battlefield. Their attitude is summed up by Eugene La Rocque, a former

strategy planner at the Pentagon.

"We fought World War One in Europe. We fought World War Two in Europe. And if you dummies let us, we'll fight World War Three in Europe."



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EVENTS

MONDAY

Judges needed for annual McGill High School Debating Tournament on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9 and 10. Anyone interested in this truly wonderful experience should come down to the Debating Union office in B-16 or talk to the people at the Debating Union's desk in the lobby of the Student Union building. No experience necessary.

Ukrainian Students' Association presents a talk by J. Stashuk and Prof. M. Lupul. They will discuss the importance of the Institute of Ukrainian Studies as well as the newly released Encyclopedia of the Ukraine. All this in Leacock 232 at 19h30.

Coming out group for those having difficulty with their new found or about to be found sexuality. Sponsored by GALOM, Rm 417 at 19h00.

Soprano Kathleen Anderson and baritone Winston Purdy sing duets and songs from Mendelssohn to Gershwin with pianist Michael McMahon in Pollack Hall at 20h00.

Herpes Groups will be held at the CLSC Youth and Women's Clinic for people with genital herpes. Information and an opportunity to discuss personal problems related to the disease will be provided. Call Lise Laporte at 842-8576.

TUESDAY

The Young Alumni present "Turn Taxable Income into Investments". Take advantage of existing tax shelters for personal investment. Rammy Rochman, Tax Manager for Arther Anderson and Co., will explain the advantages of RRSPs, RHOSPs, QSSPs and income splitting. Leacock rm. 232. 20h00

Spanish and Portuguese Jews present "Interpreting the Bible" with Prof. Barry Levy of the Jewish Studies, Dept. at McGill, 20h15 in the Montefiore Hall of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue,

4894 Kevin Ave. Call 737-3695.

Pianist Norair Artinian plays Mozart, Arahmanian, Faué and Prokofiev. Pollack Hall, 20h00.

Lieder interpretation class performs in Recital Hall, Faculty of Music 20h00.

McGill Film Society presents "Tommy" at 19h30 in the Stewart Biology Building, Rm S1/4, \$1.75.

Daily Production Seminar at 17h00 in Rm B-03, Union. Layout techniques will be demonstrated. Anyone interested in producing the Daily should attend.

WEDNESDAY

Hejira, the next issue of this creative McGill journal will be launched, with readings by contributors at Café Commun-Commune, beginning at 20h30. All are welcome, costumes encouraged.

Redpath Organ Recitals begin in Redpath hall. Genevieve Soly plays at 12h15. Free.

Matinee a Pollack Hall Ensemble d'instruments à vent dirigé par Robert Gibson joue 'pops' de 13h à 14h.

Musique contemporaine à Pollack Hall 20h00 Bruce Mather et Pierrette LePage, pianistes, et Margo MacKinnon, soprano, Free.

Graduate History Students Meeting at Noon Lea. 308.

Gertrude's Pub Movies Halloween II, III, IV, 12h00-16h00 and 19h00-23h00
Forum National Faculty of Law presents a conference on minority language rights. Nov. 5 9 am to 17h00 at Faculty of Law. Free.

Amnesty International Urgent Action letter writing meeting tonight at 19h00 at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel.

PARTY PARTY with the Daily, the Tribune and Radio McGill in the Union Ballroom beginning at 21h00, it is the party of today with intriguing animal like characteristics.

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WHAT'S HAPPENING AT HILLEL 3460 STANLEY ST. TEL: 845-9171

MONDAY, OCT 29

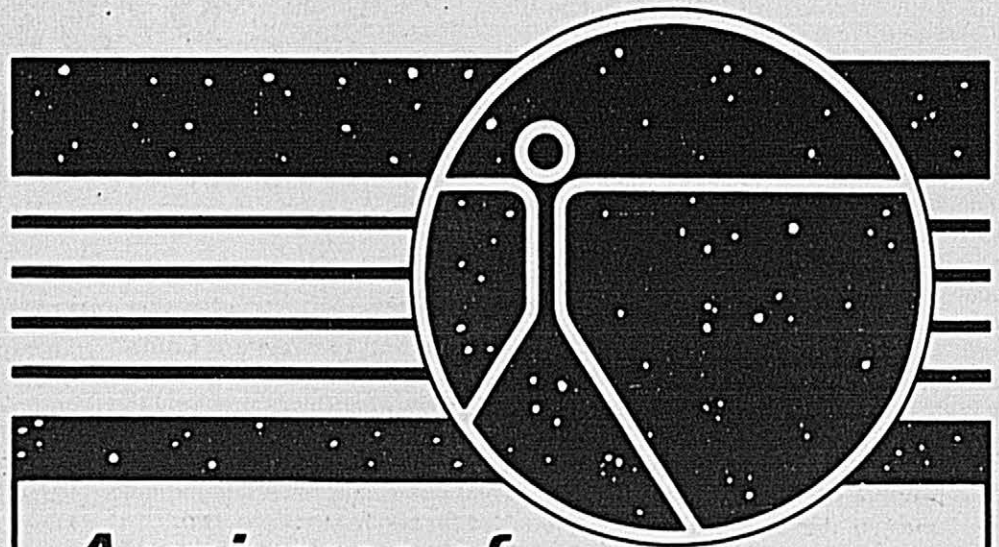
"About Relationships"
Last part of a 3-part series looking at a contrast of relationships.
Topic: Arguing: How to Remain Friends
AT 8:00 pm
No Charge

TUESDAY, OCT 30

"Careers" with: Philippe Sarfat; Manager Operations, Bank Leumi
At 4:00 pm; No Charge
AND
Meron Benvenisti
will speak at Loyola Campus Centre, 7141 Sherbrooke W. at 8:00 pm.
Topic: Changing Reality & Settlement Policies in the West Bank.
Cost: \$2.00 Students & Golden Aged; \$3.00 General Public

WEDNESDAY, OCT 31

NFB documentary "The Kid Who Couldn't Miss"
At 2:30 pm
No Charge



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Superpowers pepper the Third World with arms

by Leela MadhavaRau

India, Pakistan, Bolivia, Indonesia, Philippines, Liberia, Kenya, Ghana,...

All are desperately poor nations — their children are the ones you see on the famine and foster parents' posters. These obscenely thin children stand grinning in front of nuclear reactors and the latest in defense technology.

This is a reality of the Third World — the juxtaposition of starvation with an emphasis on a greater need for military technology.

Statistics show the world's annual military bill is approaching \$450 billion. Official aid to the so-called developing countries accounts for less than 5 per cent of this figure.

- The military expenditure of half a day would finance the entire malaria eradication programme of the World Health Organization.
- A modern tank, costing about one million dollars, would cover the cost of storage facilities for 100,000 tons of rice.
- One fighter jet would set up about 40,000 village pharmacies.
- One half of one per cent of the world's military expenditure would pay for all the farm equipment needed to increase food production and approach self-sufficiency in food-deficit low-income countries by 1990.

Removing military spending would not solve the problems of the Third World in their entirety, but these countries could accomplish more if their efforts did go toward needs such as food and basic health care.

However, the Third World countries themselves are embroiled in the race for superior military technology. While only India and Pakistan have exploded nuclear devices, others are not far behind.

Last week, the USSR signed an agreement with Libya guaranteeing the export of nuclear reactors over the next few years. While Muommar Gaddafi says the reactors will be used only for peaceful means, the historical reality proves otherwise. The major reason for acquiring nuclear reactors has been as a source for the raw material for developing nuclear weaponry.

Technology transfer does not end with the propagation of simple conventional arms; it extends to the nuclear arena. In this respect, Canada can be held responsible also. The test explosion of the Indian nuclear bomb on May 18, 1974 came after Canada helped to construct a forty-megawatt research reactor.

This reactor supplied the plutonium necessary for India's first nuclear test. Canada did not follow through with the required checks to prevent storing of uranium and plutonium.

India is almost wholly self-sufficient in all but the most advanced military technology. Its military establishment is surpassed only by the Soviet Union, China and the U.S.

There is strong evidence that South Africa has also tested nuclear weapons — flashes on 22 September 1979 and 16 December 1980.

In March 1983, the U.S. State Department suggested that "South African nuclear capability is a fact today and

cannot be denied," and that the most effective way to prevent nuclear proliferation was to solve South Africa's security fears rather than employ strategies regarded as 'moral posturing'.

A United Nations report commented, "It is clear from the Namibia negotiations between the South African

necessary armaments to suit its perception of threats to its security in the region.

Promote the American Way

The United States has several programmes to ensure the American way of life is passed on to the leaders of Third World nations. The primary source is the Military Assistance Program (MAP).

"The aim of MAP is to aid, where necessary, in the continued development of indigenous military and paramilitary forces capable of providing, in conjunction with the police and other security forces, the needed domestic security."

Contained within MAP is the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET). Former Secretary of Defense of the United States, Robert McNamara once said, "Probably the greatest return on our military assistance program investments comes from the training of selected officers and

and internal security hardware.

The most recent examples are El Salvador and Honduras where American military officers are training troops to fight those countries' socialist forces. In recent weeks, the U.S. government has been forced to retract a CIA manual for use by rebel troops in Nicaragua which details assassination techniques, and methods for psychological warfare.

Examination of Pentagon and State Department documents indicate the U.S. is selling Third World governments a wide range of police and paramilitary equipment.

Such commodities include crowd control systems such as tear-gas grenades, MACE and water cannon, small arms, police and prison hardware, torture devices such as thumbscrews and shock batons which produce 600 volts on contact, surveillance devices, and other counter-insurgency gear.

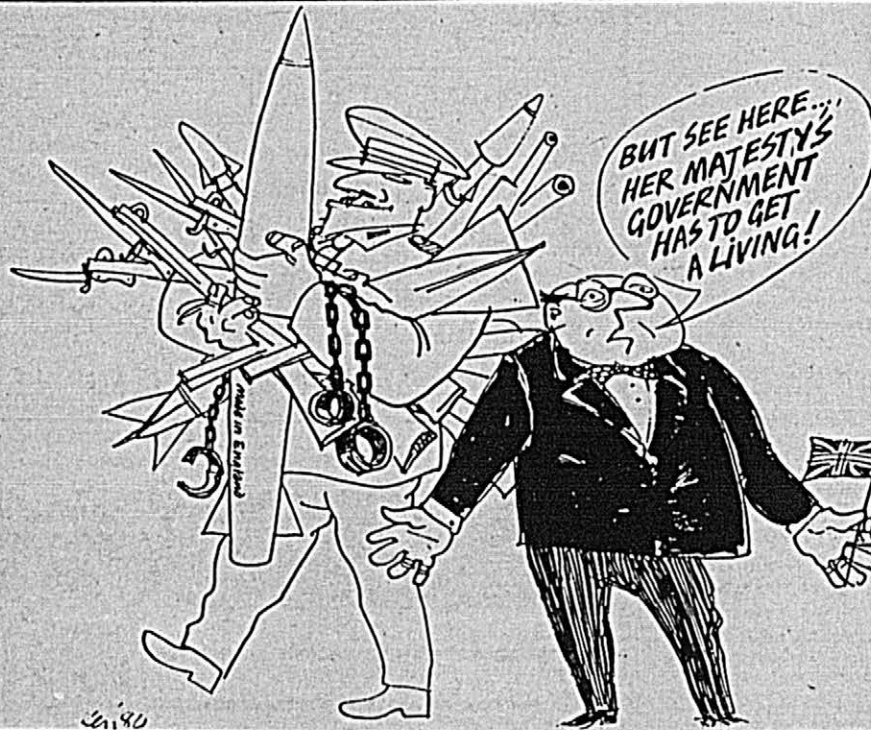
Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, the Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand — these countries' human rights records stand out because of persistent reports of government sanctioned torture, assassinations and arbitrary arrest. In all of these countries, moreover, state security agencies have engaged in a systematic pattern of political terrorism against minorities, trade unions, clergy, students and other dissident groups. Furthermore, all have been major recipients of U.S. arms and military assistance.

The United States stands at the supply end of a pipeline of repressive technology that extends to many of the world's most authoritarian regimes.

Third World countries, with Brazil in the lead, are now developing a significant weapons' production capacity and are starting to export arms as well. However, 70 per cent of the arms imports to the Third World come from the United States (\$5.8 billion) and the USSR (\$4 billion), with France (\$2 billion), Great Britain (\$660 million) and Italy (\$620 million) the other leading suppliers.

As the export of sophisticated arms is accompanied by an export of military-tech instructors, this can aggravate existing tensions, both within and between the Third World nations.

The continuing escalation of the arms race in the Third World should be feared. This is a volatile region where power hungry dictators do not think in logical terms. The imported military technology from both the United States and the Soviet Union increases the possibility of a world war fought, for the



Government and the Western Contact group (U.S., Canada, Britain, West Germany, France) that this is precisely the strategy which the United States, as leader of the group, has employed."

Several authorities have said the time required for conversion of low enriched uranium to weapons grade, has considerably shortened. An issue of Nuclear Engineering International stated, "The advent of the centrifuge, jet nozzle and helikon techniques (utilized by South Africa) has totally invalidated this assumption. Now, a small centrifuge facility would be capable of producing enough highly enriched uranium for several bombs in only two or three weeks."

Despite the international understanding of the problem and the condemnation of South Africa and its collaborators for the development of its nuclear capability, there has been continued evidence of nuclear collaboration with South Africa:

- a) disturbing evidence of possible nuclear explosive testing;
- b) continued assistance to and relations with the South Africa nuclear programme by Western States, Israel, Japan and Taiwan;
- c) the enhancement of South Africa's status in world nuclear markets as a supplier of raw uranium; and
- d) the persistence of South Africa in its objective of achieving the maximum self-sufficiency in the production of the

key specialists at our military schools and training centers in the United States and overseas.

"These students...are the coming leaders, the men who will have the know-how and impart it to their forces. I need not dwell upon the value of having in position of leadership men who have first-hand knowledge of how Americans do things and how they think. It is beyond price to us to make such friends of such men," McNamara said.

The Foreign Military Sales Program is



designed to help 'friendly' governments enhance their national security programmes through deliveries of arms, training, and technical services. This includes transfer of counter-insurgency

first time outside Europe.

As the superpowers attempt to consolidate their possessions, it is the Third World that continues to be drained of both money and resources.

USSR and US compete for nuclear superiority

by Steve Watts

Why is there an arms race? Why are the two superpowers at each others throats?

In reference to the current arms race, an American consular official said the American position is that of just "keeping up with the Joneses."

When asked who the U.S. considered the major threat to its security to be, the official stated the Soviet Union. The two superpowers are involved in a "contest of ideologies." The Soviet Union is trying to "take over countries", while the U.S. is there "to balance", but is "not trying to dominate"

these countries.

In contrast, there is "no consideration given in the U.S.S.R.", to having a sole main enemy, said an official at the Soviet consulate in Montréal. However, he said his government felt that "the danger of war is coming from certain military programmes in the U.S. like Trident, MX, and space weapons."

He added there was no question of an ideological conflict: "we are for peaceful coexistence. We have differences in economic structure, politics, ideologies, for peaceful competition" but against

"ideological war."

The American official felt that to improve the present tension, it is important to "deal with the Soviets, engage in dialogue, and hope for a change."

When questioned about America's feeling of fear due to the perception of superior nuclear arms technology in the U.S.S.R., the Soviet official stated that "if one studies programmes launched by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., at least 90 per cent of the time the U.S.S.R. is catching up with the U.S."

He called the idea of nuclear disarmament "unrealistic", then added that there must be

"first, immediate banning of strategic programmes, a freeze on production, and then negotiations."

The American agreed that a treaty would be a good idea, "if it is verifiable, and if it could be negotiated."

The Soviet Union has no favourite among the candidates

in the upcoming elections in the U.S., because that would "mean interference in the internal affairs" of another country.

With such common understanding and coöperation, chances are low indeed that the superpowers will reach any meaningful agreement at all.

ACTION

REACTION

in the Nuclear Competition

The dynamics of the nuclear arms race ensure that development of a new weapons system by one power will in a relatively brief period be followed by a comparable achievement by the other. Both powers have had "firsts". Neither has stayed ahead for long. The US generally has a technological lead of several years, but the futility of the race for short-term advantage is demonstrated by a chronology of developments to date.

US 1945

atomic bomb

1949 USSR

The nuclear age began with the explosion of a US A-bomb of 12.5 kilotons (equivalent to 12,500 tons of TNT) over Hiroshima, Japan. The single bomb, which destroyed the city, introduced to the world a concentrated explosive force of unprecedented power. Within four years, the USSR conducted its first atomic test.

US 1948

intercontinental bomber

1955 USSR

By 1948, the US had begun to replace the propeller planes of World War II with long-range jets. The first planes developed for strategic (intercontinental) bombing required refueling to reach another continent. In 1955, the US began deployment of the all-jet intercontinental bomber, and USSR soon followed suit.

US 1954

hydrogen bomb

1955 USSR

The H-Bomb multiplied the explosive force of the A-bomb 1,000 times. The first US thermonuclear bomb had a yield equivalent to 15,000,000 tons of TNT; a year later the USSR tested a bomb in the million-ton range.

USSR 1957

intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM)

1958 US

Following intensive development by both nuclear powers, a land-based missile to carry nuclear warheads intercontinental distances was successfully flight-tested by the USSR in 1957, and by the US a year later. By 1962 both nations had ICBM's with a range of 6,000 miles, each missile able to carry a payload equivalent to 5-10,000,000 tons of TNT.

USSR 1957

man-made satellite in orbit

1958 US

Sputnik I by the USSR initiated a space race which quickly took on military functions; the first US satellite was launched into orbit the following year. Well over half the superpowers' satellites have been military: for surveillance, targeting, communications, etc.

US 1960

submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM)

1968 USSR

A nuclear-powered submarine which could fire long-range missiles from a submerged position was the third means of strategic delivery. The US produced the nuclear-powered Polaris, with missiles with a range of 1,200 nautical miles. Eight years later the USSR had comparable nuclear subs.

US 1966

multiple warhead (MRV)

1968 USSR

Multiheaded missiles increased the number of targets a missile could hit. US MRV'd missiles carried three warheads, each with sixteen times the explosive force of the Hiroshima bomb. The USSR had them two years later.

USSR 1968

anti-ballistic missile (ABM)

1972 US

The USSR deployed 64 defensive missiles around Moscow. The US began construction of the Safeguard system in 1969 and had one site completed when a treaty restricting ABM's was signed in 1972. Generally judged militarily ineffective, ABM's were restricted to one site in each country in 1974. Subsequently the US site was closed.

US 1970

multiple independently-targeted warhead (MIRV)

1975 USSR

Further development of multiple warheads enabled one missile to hit three to ten individually selected targets as far apart as 100 miles. USSR began to flight-test MIRV's three years after US put them in service and in 1975 began deployment.

US 1982

long-range cruise missile

198 USSR

Adaptable to launching from air, sea, and land, a new generation of missiles with a range up to 1,500 miles is in production. The cruise missile is small, relatively inexpensive, highly accurate, with the unique advantage of very low trajectory. Following the contours of the earth, and flying under radar, it will be able to destroy its target without warning. The US is reportedly 7-8 years in the lead in this technology.

US 1983

neutron bomb

198? USSR

This nuclear weapon releases its explosive energy more in the form of an invisible, penetrating bombardment of radiation rather than in heat and blast. The decision to produce and stockpile the enhanced radiation warhead in the US was announced in August 1981. The USSR promptly announced that it has the capability but had deferred a production decision.

US 199?

anti-satellite weapons

199? USSR

Because satellites play vital military roles, they have also inspired a search for weapons to destroy them. The USSR began testing interceptor satellites in 1968. Both superpowers are attempting to perfect lasers to destroy enemy satellites and nuclear missiles in event of war.

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**Welcome
to Miller time**

A nuclear play in the European theatre

by Amy Kaler

For North Americans initial involvement in the peace movement is often preceded by the realisation that one is helplessly watching two grand-masters at a deadly and immoral game of chess. In Europe, it's the realisation that one is actually on the chessboard.

chessboard.

This fact was brought home to Europeans with a vengeance on December 12, 1979, when at a NATO meeting, it was decided to update NATO arsenals by deploying cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. These missiles are tactical nuclear weapons designed

for first strike use rather than defence. They can be launched from virtually invulnerable submarines, at a "safe" distance from the target area.

Many Europeans interpreted this as NATO's acceptance of the idea that a limited nuclear war (limited to Europe; i.e. a "theatre" war) was possible. In

the words of Italian Senator Nino Pasti, "the tactical nuclear weapon would be employed, in the view of NATO, to limit the war to Europe. Europe is to be transformed into a nuclear Maginot line."

This interpretation is partially confirmed by the consistent refusal of the U.S. to adopt a "no first strike" policy, presumably on the assumption that a well-planned and U.S. initiated nuclear war could be survived.

The peace movement's primary goal is to change the pragmatics of the arms race rather than the policy behind it.

movement, according to Mark Ably, writing in Canada and the Nuclear Arms Race.

Eastern Bloc nations stress peace as the ultimate end of their foreign policy, while Western nations tend to emphasize the role of nuclear weapons as guarantors of freedom. The logic of the former has a more invidious appeal to the pacifically minded; this, says Ably, may explain the relative absence of Warsaw Pact mass movements, and may also explain why Eastern European peace workers often find themselves forced into the role of apologists for government

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This idea has been expressed in the '80s in the campaign for a nuclear-free Europe (exclusive of the U.S.S.R. — from "Poland to Portugal")

This appeal was launched by British writer E.P. Thompson, in his book *Protest and Survive*, and was forcefully worded in its opposition to bipolarism, and the danger of the smaller European nations being "played off" against one another.

We must act as if a united, neutral and pacific Europe already exists. We must learn to be loyal, not to East or West but to each other, and we must disregard the prohibition and limitations imposed by any national state.

Bipolarity, however, has dogged the European peace movement since its inception. The theory that the KGB pays off the peaceniks has spread all the way to Canada, but remains unsubstantiated.

The need for different responses to government rhetoric on either side of the Iron Curtain creates divisions within the European peace

policies.

All of the foregoing explains why the European peace movement has been less than successful in creating a united front. More successful have been the drives to create smaller nuclear weapon free zones; most notably in Scandinavia and, to a lesser extent, the Baltic. In these areas, the leadership is less polarised, and the economy less dependent on the military than elsewhere in Europe.

Localised campaigns have also been successful. A good example is the cancellation of a 1980 British civil defense exercise, due to public protest. Most of this protest was sparked by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). CND mounted a campaign to expose the exercise as a psychological tranquillizer, and denounced Margaret Thatcher's government for using the exercise to promote the idea of nuclear war as survivable, and hence acceptable.

Europeans cannot afford to

please turn to page 13

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An Interview with Eric Shragge

by Rob Willitts

Eric Shragge is a professor of Social Work at McGill and a member of McGill Employees for Nuclear Disarmament (MEND). In an interview he spoke about MEND and gave some of his own views on disarmament.

According to Shragge, MEND believes it is possible to change a world in which weapons proliferation has become an international way of life. In order to raise consciousness about the nuclear issue, says Shragge, the Canadian government must play a clearly defined role in the international weapons race.

Many Canadians believe their country acts as a mediator on the international scene. But for Shragge, "It's like two boxers in a ring — the two superpowers slugging it out. Well how can Canada who trains and supplies the American boxer then jump into the ring and referee... Pierre Trudeau brought new meaning to the word hypocrisy."

As a member of NATO, Canada was under no obliga-



Eric Shragge

tion to test the cruise missile. This is a product of our subservience to American defense policy. Says Shragge, "Canada should consider an alternative position to Washington's. Canada must, in a sense, develop alternative ways of relating to the world, but this

would mean pulling out of the America-NATO sphere and developing an intelligent autonomous position for itself."

The majority of Canadians are opposed to their country's role in the arms race, he says, yet Canadian governments persist in testing cruise missiles and votes against, or abstains from, all nuclear freeze resolutions introduced in the United Nations.

Shragge disagrees with the official line that nuclear weapons are necessary to maintain international security.

"There is really no security now and the only solution left is to take steps that will slow the race down. The benefits involved by moving in the direction of disarmament far outweigh the risks of moving in the direction of the arms race."

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NUKESPEAK

"No. I don't believe they're crazy enough to do it. They know if they do it, they're going to die from it also."

The peace movement has an effect — the governments will use them to get elected. Whether it has an effect on deterring nuclear war, it doesn't. If Reagan said he wanted to blow up the world, he wouldn't get elected. Politicians are subject to public opinion."

Stephane Verkempinck
U1, Arts

"I don't think so. The only thing that will prevent it is to get rid of all the weapons and that's impossible."

But if enough people stand up, which is impossible because no one really cares, when the button is pressed, everyone's going to panic and ask themselves 'why didn't I do anything?' No one really cares."

Rema Salhany
U1, Physiology

"No. Because I don't believe the superpowers will come to that point. Through reason and conference they will discover an alternative to nuclear war — by diplomacy."

I haven't thought about it much, but I have little faith the peace movement can achieve anything."

Graham White
U1, Math and Computer Science

"No. I don't think people are that stupid. If it does start, it'll be a mistake — the third world countries using them wrongly, but I'm strongly convinced it won't happen."

I'm part of the majority — laid back, waiting for someone else to do something."

We need more restrictions, less spending and nuclear weapons, and laws on the buildup of them."

Mary Nicolo
U2, Sociology

"No, I don't know. What's happening is crazy. Eventually it might happen, but not during my lifetime."

If everybody gets together, we could protest and stop it, if everybody wakes up."

Nacha Alberton
U1, Biology

"No. I don't think people in political power have enough common sense not to push the button."

Protests won't diminish the possibility of nuclear war."

Ron Leber
U2, Science
V.P. University Affairs,
Students' Society

"I don't know. I try not to think about it — it scares me. No one wants to blow up the world, but at the rate it's going, it could be inevitable. But there will be a point where people will open their eyes to the fact no one wants a nuclear war."

Simma Levine
U3, Economics

"No. I don't think anyone's stupid enough to push any button. The thrill is to have the button, not to push it."

Sure, the peace movement will lessen the likelihood. Public opinion will have an effect on what politicians do."

Dino Robusto
U2, Management

"No. In the near future man is going to reverse his thinking about competition and aggression."

It's only when our survival is actually being threatened that we'll do something about it. When people become informed they get disenchanted — we've got enough work bettering ourselves."

Yes, it's the individuals responsibility to inform himself. I don't believe much in rallies; they're not reaching enough people."

I hope something can be done. We don't have that much control over our leaders right now."

Luciano Basile
U2, Physical Education

"No, because in the next ten years, weapons will be developed to the point where we can defend against a full-scale nuclear attack and Reagan will most likely be re-elected and his aim is to improve defense technology."

Felipe Chibante
U3, B.Sc.

"No, I think there will be an accident but no war: they'll bomb themselves. I don't care."

Roland Yee
U3, Engineering

continued from page 2

385 — NOTICES

GALOM — Regular meeting tonight, topic to be discussed.

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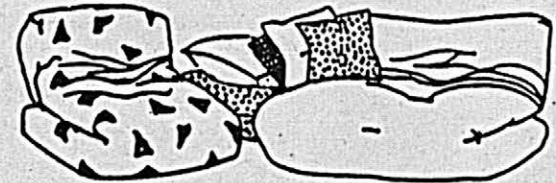
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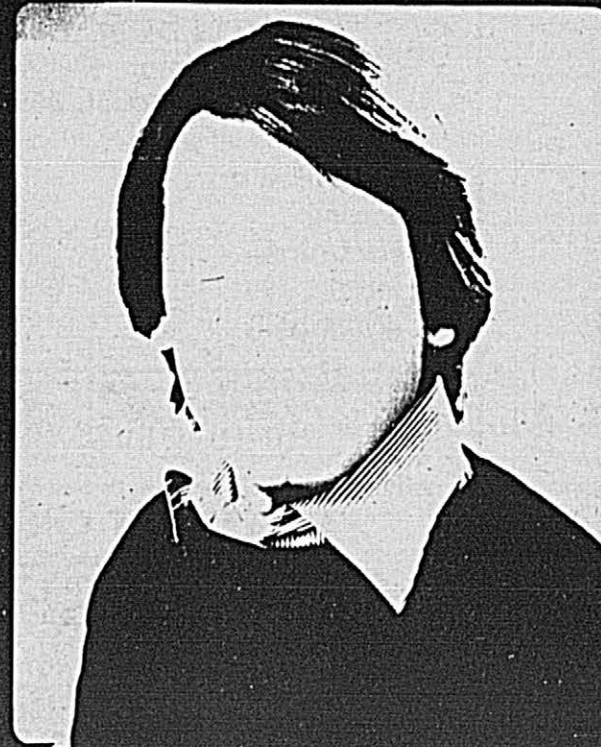
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Sakharov: Commie hater par excellence

by Daniel Bell

Andrei Sakharov, who was awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1975 as "the spokesman for the conscience of mankind", offered his version of the topic of thermonuclear war in a lengthy article in the Summer 1983 issue of *Foreign Affairs*. The article is addressed to Professor Sidney Drell of Stanford, who supports a nuclear freeze.

In his article, however, Sakharov can be best described as the "spokesman in the Soviet Union for US nuclear weapons programs".

Sakharov abhors nuclear war, and concludes that it would

"cause man to destroy himself as a biological species and could even cause the annihilation of life on earth". Next, Sakharov affirms that if the nuclear threshold is crossed (if any nuclear weapon is launched), the most probable result would be "all out general war, i.e. general suicide". One of the conclusions that follows is that "it is necessary (for the West) to restore parity in the field of conventional weapons" since "one cannot threaten to use nuclear weapons if their use is inadmissible".

Inexplicably, Sakharov fails to grasp the corollary of his posi-

tion — that nuclear weapons programmes should be restructured in favor of conventional weapons programmes.

In fact, the rest of the article is a solemn warning to the West that it should go ahead with current nuclear weapons programmes to preserve a "reliable deterrent".

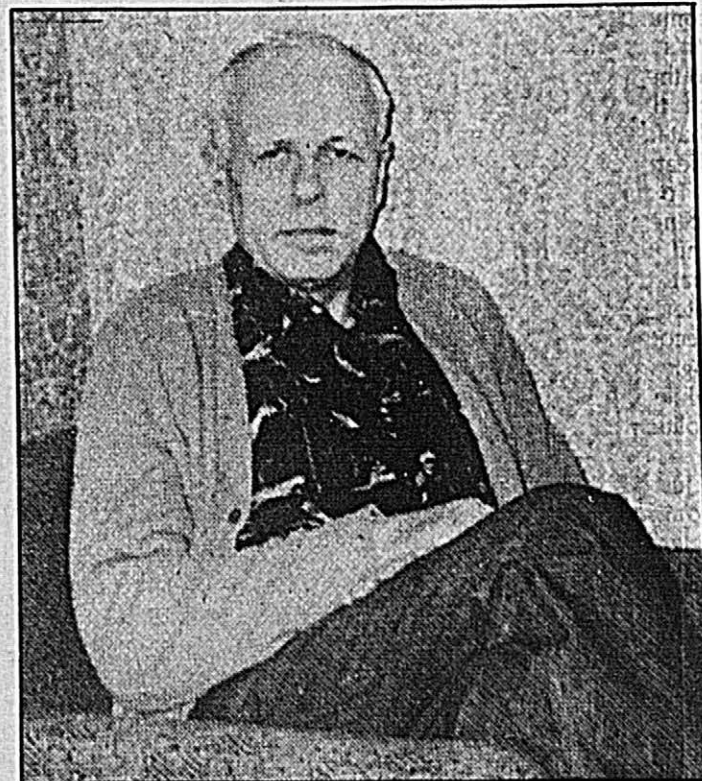
Sakharov dismisses Drell's position, explaining that he "fails to take into account all the complex realities of the opposition that involves two world systems and there is a necessity for a more specific and comprehensive unbiased consideration."

Sakharov explicitly affirms the value of the Euromissile program, stating that the West should not have to negotiate from a "position of weakness" and that "the West should have something it could give up". Sakharov fails to mention that for a party to "negotiate from strength" means that it negotiates only when it has the relative advantage; logically, there can never be any negotia-

tion if both parties to a dispute follow this course.

Undaunted, Sakharov approves the MX missile program, to "close the gap" in the silo-based missile area. However, the MX program should be abolished if the Soviets unilaterally destroy a significant

launched this spells the end of the world. The current nuclear arsenal can wipe out the earth many times over. Nevertheless, the West needs more nuclear arms to be in a position to negotiate a decrease in the number of arms, even if this means condemning ourselves



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number of land-based missiles. In general, Sakharov's arms control formula is that the US should close the gap in strategic areas where they are deficient, and then, reversing these criteria, the Soviets should voluntarily relinquish their lead where they are ahead.

In this manner, Sakharov only narrowly avoids the contradictory position that both parties should close the gap in the respective areas where the other party has the lead in order to have a decrease in the overall level of arms — in other words, escalate to reduce.

Sakharov attempts to answer potential critics by debunking a statement which is not, in fact, a position of the peace movement. He states that "one should not proceed from an a priori assumption of any peace-loving nature in the socialist countries due to their supposed progressiveness", and he informs us that "pro-Soviet propaganda has been conducted for quite a long time and is very goal oriented and clever, and that pro-Soviet elements have penetrated many key positions, particularly in the mass media".

Sakharov's article can be distilled to read the following: Nuclear war is horrible, and even if one nuclear missile is

to a perpetual arms race.

It appears that Sakharov is committing intellectual suicide. Nevertheless, his argument makes a twisted kind of sense in the Orwellian world of arms control analysis.

He is subject, however, to a highly damaging response from one Curtis Crawford in the following issue of *Foreign Affairs*. Crawford demolishes Sakharov's argument on technical grounds alone. He points out that the Soviet ICBMs, to which Sakharov alludes as the justification for the MX programme, "represent the centerpiece, quantitatively and qualitatively, of the Soviet strategic or intercontinental nuclear arsenal". Thus, Sakharov's position is to advocate the abolition of the very centerpiece of the Soviet strategic arsenal.

Crawford then proceeds to describe, in detail, the needlessness of the MX missile program, and suggests that "both sides freeze missile accuracy at present levels" and devise a means to verify such a freeze.

Sakharov undermines his courageous quest for human rights in the Soviet Union by indulging in this type of self-deluding intellectual absurdity.

This issue was made possible by the following devoted individuals: Anna Asimakopulos, Catherine Bainbridge, Jason Creaghan, Owen Egan, Amy Kaler, Leela MadhavaRau, Colin McKay, Albert Nerenberg, Maggie Odell, Alisa Palmer, Adam Quastel, Colin Tomlins (clean machines and knives are a certain incentive), Theodora Welch, Daron Westman, Melinda Wittstock

Arriving in the nuclear age

CONTINUED FROM 13

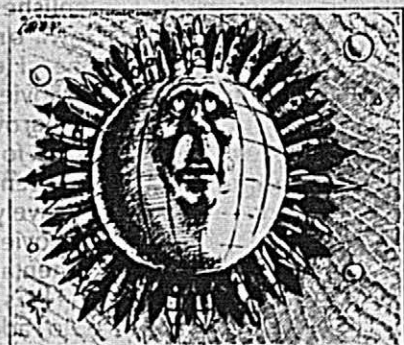
aid to then Senator L.B. Johnson runs into a senate committee meeting shouting, "It's called Sputnik" referring to the first Soviet satellite to orbit the earth. The discussion that follows is about the need to 'beat them damn Russkies.'

To an outside observer, this scene appears both humorous and unsightful. But the roles that the individual astronauts later played in spaceflights become more and more meaningless as the film progresses, while the competitive and political aspects play an increasingly larger role.

Just as political jockeying and competitiveness have accelerated the arms race, so did they accelerate and perpetuate the space race.

Unfortunately, this theme is presented very subtly in *The Right Stuff*, if at all. The film was designed to be a commercial success, complete with expensive special effects, 70mm print, and Dolby Stereo sound. It is a spectacular, well-made film.

It loses the biting commentary and sophistication of Wolfe's original exposé. It's obvious that the message and the satire were carefully softened in order not to offend American audiences.



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The arms race is a good, good, good, good, good, thing

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The Official Nukespeak Dictionary

Airland Battle: The top-level "how to fight" doctrine, adopted by the Pentagon in 1982. Basically a document which outlines how America will initiate, fight, and win all future wars.

B-1 Bomber: One of the final products of Reagan's rearmament package, replacing the B-52 bomber. Its funding programme is bigger than the combined GNP's of the African sub-continent.

Counterforce: The concept following the acceptance on the part of the Pentagon that the US can fight, win and survive a nuclear war. Counterforce implies that after a initial strategic nuclear exchange the US would still retain the advantage by having a reserve of nuclear weapons (especially the undetectable submarines) which they could respond with, forcing the USSR to conclude a peace treaty on the US's terms. Commonly known as NUTS (notions utterly terrifyingly sadistic).

Deterrence: A 'peaceful' moment felt for a few months in 1968 when the USSR temporarily caught up with the US in the nuclear arms race.

Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD): The basis of the doctrine of deterrence. After the USSR reached an equitable nuclear arsenal, the US reasoned that a nuclear exchange initiated by either side would result in the absolute destruction of both nations.

North American Aero Space Defense Command (NORAD): Agreement under which Canada signed away its air-sovereignty. Signed in 1958 the agreement allowed the US to launch bomber attacks against the USSR and provided for a detection system against bomber attacks against the US. The detection system was made obsolete before its construction by the introduction of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles in 1957. It is this agreement by which 1000 surface to air missile bases may be placed after the deployment of Soviet cruise missiles.

No First Use Policy: Policy NATO rejects as they understand that nuclear weapons are the cheapest war to fight and thus most politically convenient way in which to fight a war. NATO nations will go broke trying "a no first use policy" by fulfilling their conventional commitment to NATO.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): Organized before the Warsaw Pact; and initiated by the United States, NATO used to be the gendarme of the Marshall Plan under which Europe was reconstructed. The US is hard pressed to discover profitable reason to keep its previous commitment to alliance.

Nuclear First Strike: Used to mean that the US would initiate a nuclear attack if their conventional wars met with any Soviet resistance; now means what the US will do if any of their conventional wars meet any overwhelming resistance.

Nuclear Second Strike: If the nuked opponents respond to an American first strike, this response is known as a second strike.

Warsaw Pact: Formed in response to NATO. Played a major role in legitimizing the Soviet subjugation of Eastern Europe. More occupied in that subjugation than in actually invading Western Europe.

Major Treaties to Control Nuclear Weapons

To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons

Outer Space Treaty: Signed in 1967, the treaty bans nuclear weapons in earth orbit and their stationing in outer space. Consequently broken in the early 80's with the introduction of the new 'space wars' programme of the Reagan administration.

Non-Proliferation Treaty: Signed in 1968, the treaty bans the transfer of weapons or weapons technology to non-nuclear-weapons states. Consequently broken by the US, France, West Germany, USSR, China and possibly Canada, with the introduction of weapons delivery systems in India, Israel, South Africa, Argentina, South Korea, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Brazil.

To limit nuclear weapons (signed between US and USSR)
ABM Treaty (SALT I) and Protocol: Signed in 1972, the treaty limits anti-ballistic missile systems to two deployment areas on each side. Subsequently, in the Protocol of 1974, each side was restricted to one deployment area. Still in effect.

SALT I Interim Agreement: Signed in 1972, the treaty freezes the number of strategic ballistic missile launchers, and permits an increase in SLBM launchers up to an agreed level only with equivalent dismantling of older ICBM or SLBM launchers. Led to the development of multiple independently-targeted warheads (MIRV's)

SALT II: Negotiated in 1979 but left unratified by the United States, the treaty limits numbers of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, launchers of MIRV'd missiles, bombers with long range cruise missiles, warheads on existing ICBM's, etc. Bans testing or deploying new ICBM's. If signed by US, this treaty would invalidate the latest developments in the nuclear arms race: the development of the MX; limiting of deployment of cruise missiles; and the secret testing of the MIRV'd missiles in the USSR of which the flight of KAL 007 was investigating.

by Colin McKay



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